

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1904. NO. 4.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

We present an outline drawing of the plan accepted for Memorial Continental Hall, to be erected in the city of Washington, by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is on record that it was a favorite project of Washington, that Memorial buildings should be erected for the thirteen colonial states in the city of Washington. As the years passed, the subject would occasionally come up in congress—ten, twenty, and fifty years went by; each time the matter would be postponed; and at last it did not receive even honorable mention. When the century mark was reached there arose in the land the patriotic society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and one of the first acts of this society, October 18th, 1890, was to pass a resolution for a fire-proof building, to be used as a museum for Revolutionary relics, and the possessions and records of the society,—in short, a building which should carry out the idea of Washington—a Memorial building.

Each succeeding president general, and every congress, has kept this idea before the society. In the early days a resolution was passed, offered by the treasurer, following the action of October 18th, 1890, "That all fees received in payment of life-memberships, be set apart as the nucleus of a building fund." This was the beginning of the "permanent fund," which has been added to by the co-operation of the Daughters throughout the United States. The growth of this fund was necessarily slow at first; but year by year, as the project unfolded, and the purpose was known, the increase of the permanent fund gained proportionately.

The Daughters from the first fostered the feeling that in carrying out this wish of Washington, they would have the co-operation of congress, and they petitioned for a site. This was granted, and a piece of ground was given them, which afterward proved to have a flaw in the title, preventing the erection of any building thereon. A communication from congress made known this fact, and announced that another site would be given in its place; but before action could be taken, a new congress had convened:—the years passed, and no further action was taken in the matter.

Finally, by advice of their friends in congress, the Daughters decided to purchase their own lot, whereon to build a Memorial Continental Hall, and on June 4th, 1902, by action of their committee, assembled at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general, the happy consummation was reached of twelve years of generous effort and untiring work, in the purchase—"to have and to hold forever"—of a site, upon which to build the hall.

It is a beautiful and suitable site for the purpose; situated on Seventeenth street; extending from D to C streets, facing the public park known as the White House lot; and between the Corcoran art gallery, on the north, and the new Columbian university buildings on the south. Hence, history will be magnificently centered between art and literature.

The net expense of the ground was \$50,266.17.

At the twelfth anniversary of the founding of this society, October 11th, 1902, the ceremony of breaking the ground was appropriately celebrated. The president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, surrounded by many distinguished Daughters, invoked the God of nations, and consecrated the place upon which they stood to high and patriotic purposes. Forty thousand Daughters of the American Revolution rejoiced with their president that the first step had been taken, which should lead to the consummation of this patriotic enterprise.

The following February, a handsome silk flag, the gift of the Sons of the American Revolution, was raised over the

site, in the presence of delegates to the congress, and visiting and resident Daughters; and the daily floating of the flag over this ground attests the legal right of the society in this property, as authorized by the district commissioners.

The next step was the announcement of a competition, open to all American architects, for a design for Memorial Continental Hall. Plans were submitted; and for two years the committee on architecture worked faithfully. Seventy-two designs were received. All were good. The question of a choice from so many, of such equal merit, was difficult; and was finally resolved by the plan which approximated most nearly in price to the sum designated by congress; and the award was given to Edward Pearce Casey, of New York, an architect well known in Washington.

Mr. Casey was connected with his father in the construction of the Library of Congress. At present he is the architect of the new Grant monument, and comes to the work of building Memorial Continental Hall fully equipped with knowledge of the type of architecture required; which may perhaps be characterized as colonial-classic. The cost of the building will be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The society has paid for the ground, and has about \$100,000 in the treasury, with which to begin the building.

All materials used for this purpose are to be American. The structure is to be of marble or granite; the building committee have recommended marble, as appropriate to the monumental nature of the design, and the working out of the classic details. The question has been referred to the Continental Hall committee, by whom it is to be settled at its next meeting.

Taking into consideration the future improvements, already in progress, the site itself is ideal. In the immediate neighborhood are the White House, Washington monument, Executive park and the historic mall. The hall will face Seventeenth street; the lot having a frontage of 210 feet. On the south side will be the memorial colonnade, in honor of the thirteen original colonies. The portico springs from two points, nearly seventy feet apart, with a width of thirty feet

at the centre, where the memorial columns are situated. The thirteen fluted monoliths are arranged in a semicircle, the ornamentation being emblematic of the thirteen original states. They rise to the roof, and from this portico one enters the memorial room.

These columns are estimated to cost \$2,000 each; and each of the original states is to be asked to vote the funds needed to construct its column. This is one of the most beautiful and impressive features of the building; and a special requisition of the committee, which felt that in this, it was carrying out the desire of every Daughter who contributed to the building of Memorial Hall.

A broad, low flight of steps leads to the imposing entrance, flanked on either side by three massive columns, making an impressive facade. Engraved across the front are the words:

"Memorial Continental Hall,"

with the date of erection, and probably a patriotic inscription. From the entrance hall three broad doors open into the audience chamber. Opposite the entrance is the stage, 54 feet long and proportionally wide. Surrounding the stage, rise tiers of boxes, from which the future congressional delegates, the board of management and national officers will view the proceedings. Back of the stage are small dressing-rooms and ante-rooms. On either side of the entrance are several retiring rooms, and cloak rooms of comfortable dimensions. Massive staircases, ten feet broad, spring from the right and left of the entrance; while elevators are placed at the rear. Two corridors extend from the hall, north and south; each ten feet wide by forty-nine long. The rooms opening from the north corridor will be devoted entirely to administrative work. There will be the curator's room; and that of the vice-president in charge of organization. Running from east to west, on the north side, is the library, a large room, 58 by 21 feet, with the librarian's room, 13 by 21 feet, at its end. This location being chosen with special reference to the convenience of readers, and the necessary reference work of the office. The northwest room is assigned to the registrar-general

and her assistants. Next to this is an unassigned room, which might well be made into a fire-proof vault for valuable records.

Opening from the memorial corridor is the "memorial room," 72 by 16 feet, where the cases containing the relics of the society will be kept. This will be of the nature of a museum; as it will contain memorials of the Revolution, as they are collected from private individuals, or acquired by bequest.

The rest of the main floor is given to the main auditorium; which has a seating capacity of 2,000, and will be the gathering place of future congresses. Large folding doors open into the library and memorial room, and by throwing the three together additional accommodation, for at least 300 more can be obtained.

On the second floor, over the corridor facing the east, is a large room for the president general; and adjoining this the room for the recording secretary general. A commodious room on this floor has been set aside for the monthly meetings of the board of management. Next to the board room is the office of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. One room is set aside for the editor, and opening into this is that of the assistant historian general, who edits the annual report for the Smithsonian institution. Other rooms have been assigned to the historian general, and the corresponding secretary general. The treasurer general, and vaults necessary for the protection of her records, funds, etc., are also provided for.

A large room on the third floor is to be assigned to the Children of the American Revolution. The Children have from time to time contributed liberally to the building fund, and it seemed quite time that the children should be not only mothered, but housed by the parent society. On this floor will be the dining-room, 79 by 19½ feet, which opens upon the roof of the memorial portico. A kitchen also is to be assigned, which, with store-rooms, and serving-rooms will complete the culinary department. These plans are tentative, and subject to change, as necessity may arise.

The interior of the hall is to be finished in hardwood, and handsomely decorated. The general plan will be simple and

chaste; each detail has been carefully considered, and much credit is due the architect, and the Continental Hall committee, with its sub-committees, for the beautiful structure they have planned, to commemorate the men and women of the American Revolution, the corner-stone of which will be laid April 19th, 1904,—the anniversary of the battle of Lexington,—with appropriate ceremonies. The recently changed date for the congress also celebrating this anniversary, delegates and visiting Daughters will also have the opportunity to join in the exercises, which are intended to be of an imposing character. The arrangements have already begun to take form under the supervision of the committee on ceremonies, and it promises to be the most impressive ceremony performed in the city of Washington since the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol.

From that time the work of construction will go on, as the funds accumulate.

The Revolutionary heroes, rank and file, had lain in their graves for a hundred years; and no thought of memorializing their honored names had come from any quarter, when the "Daughters" started this monumental work. They feel, therefore, that if an appropriation is to be made by congress for such a purpose, it might, with perfect fairness, be given to this Memorial Continental Hall, which will be not only the most beautiful and attractive monument in this city, but will carry on within its walls the work which will unfold and preserve the names of the heroes who made this republic possible. Here, for the first time in the history of the nation, are the names of private and sailor; general and admiral; entered on the same roll of honor, and their service recorded and published. Eighteen thousand names the Daughters of the American Revolution have rescued from obscurity. Is there another monument in the city of Washington which stands for as much,—from General George Washington to Paul Revere—and the drummer boy in the ranks.

The original application paper of every member of the society is bound and is on file at the national headquarters. These with all the other records must be preserved: it would be a

national calamity should they be burned; hence this monument which we raise is to be fireproof. And we believe there can be no more interesting part of our beautiful city, in time to come, than this, where the moving spirits of Columbian university, and of the Corcoran art gallery, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, with whom good fellowship exists, have in harmony founded the buildings that will stand through the years for literature, history and for art.

For fourteen years the president and officers of the various boards have labored for the consummation of this object, with zeal, and without recompense. The treasury has not been depleted by payment of such service; nor could such recompense repay their untiring effort.

We cannot close without giving in large measure the credit for the present success to the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, whose heart has been so engrossed with this enterprise, that she has inspired everyone with whom she has come in contact. She has given no thought to personal discomfort, but has travelled far and near, throughout the States, arousing the members to greater enthusiasm, and familiarizing them with all the details of the movement. The project cannot fail. The people must be with these earnest women, who have worked through the years for its consummation.

It will be an enduring monument to all patriotic men and women; and a coming day and generation will be grateful that the beautiful ideals of the Daughters of today were solidified in Continental Memorial Hall.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of Continental Hall sub-committee on ways and means, writes that most encouraging reports have been received from various states in regard to their work and enthusiasm for this patriotic memorial. From month to month through the year just passed accounts of the grand results obtained by the chapters for Continental Hall have been noted in these pages. The memorial offering at the coming congress will be a goodly one.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN TENNESSEE SOIL.

The graves of the following soldiers buried in Tennessee have been located by the Bonny Kate, Campbell, Cumberland, Margaret Gaston and Old Glory Chapters. Old Glory Chapter located 64; Campbell Chapter, 33; Bonny Kate, 13, and Margaret Gaston and Cumberland the remainder.—SUSIE GENTRY, *State Historian and Regent Old Glory Chapter.*

ENSIGN SAMUEL HADLEY, Winchester, Franklin Co.

CAPT. JOSHUA HADLEY, homestead, near Gallatin.

DAVID HALL, 6 miles from Clinton, Hawkins Co.

THOMAS HALL, 7 miles from Knoxville.

LABAN HARTLEY, Steele cemetery, near Bethesda.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, near Bethesda.

DAVID HILL, near Franklin.

MAJOR JAMES HOLLAND, 9 miles from Columbia.

GEORGE HULME, Hollis Horton's place, near Franklin.

MATTHIAS HUTSON, Pisgah Camp Ground, Sparta.

MAJOR ABNEGO INMAN, Dandridge, Jefferson Co.

MARK JACKSON, Shane cemetery, Maury Co.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, near Ruddersville, Williamson Co.

DENNIS KELLY, Statesville, Wilson Co.

JOHN KNOWLES, Pisgah Camp Ground, Sparta.

ISAAC LANE, near Niota, McMinn Co.

PETER LESLIE, near Nolensville, Williamson Co.

TARPLEY LIGHTFOOT, First District, Williamson Co.

MOSES LINDSEY, Frost cemetery, near Brentwood, Williamson Co.

WILLIAM LOCKRIDGE, Mount Carmel cemetery, near Duplex.

CAPT. WILLIAM LYTLE, family grave yard, Murfreesboro.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

TIMOTHY TAMBLIN.—At Le Roy, N. Y., 31st August, 1845, Timothy Tamblin, aged 90, a Revolutionary soldier.

THOMAS WHITE.—In Torrington, Conn., the 6th September, 1845, Thomas White, a Revolutionary soldier.

WILLIAM RUDE.—In Cumberland, R. I., 24 November, 1845, Wm. Rude, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.—June 18, 1845, at Chelmsford, Mass., William Fletcher, 90, a Revolutionary soldier.

MR. TRISTAM RICHARDS.—At Oxford, N. Y., June 18, 1845, Mr. Tristam Richards, aged 85, a Revolutionary soldier.

SAMUEL BISBEE.—At Canton, Mass., 28 June, 1845, Samuel Bisbee, aged 89, a Revolutionary soldier.

DEACON JESSE STANLEY.—June 24, 1845, at Mount Morris, N. Y., Deacon Jesse Stanley, aged 87 years, a patriot of the Revolution.

MATTHEW CROPSEY.—At Newburg, N. Y., 25 July, 1845, Matthew Cropsey, 89, a Revolutionary soldier.

WILLIAM HOYT.—1845, June 11, at Wales, N. Y., William Hoyt, aged 80 years, a Revolutionary soldier.

JEREMIAH CLARK, Sen.—May 31, 1845, at Clarkson, Mich., Jeremiah Clark, sen., a patriot of the Revolution.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER VAIL.—May 27, 1845, in Chenango Co., N. Y., Capt. Christopher Vail, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 87.

ANTONIO S. BILISOLY.—In Norfolk, Va., 9th October, 1845, Antonio S. Bilisoly, Esq., aged 86, a soldier of the Revolution.

ABRAHAM MORRILL.—In Ogden, N. Y., 18th of September, 1845, Abraham Morrill, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 90.

JOSEPH TERRY.—In Chesterfield, Mass., 25 of August, 1845, Joseph Terry, 92, a Revolutionary soldier.

JOHN JOSSELYN.—In Danvers, 18th of September, 1845, John Josselyn, 84, a soldier of the Revolution.

MAJOR ROBERT PHARES.—On the 27th April, 1844, Major Robert Phares, of Nottingham, Burlington Co., N. J., aged 82. He was a soldier of the Revolution and served under General Washington.

SHADRACK DODGE.—At Ashtabula, 3d of August, 1845, Shadrack Dodge, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 84.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY CAROLINE ELLIS HARGIN.

Mrs. Mary Caroline (Ellis) Hargin a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and a member of Onondaga Chapter of Syracuse, was born at Onondaga Hills, New York, in September, 1812.

Her father, John Ellis, a native of Hebron, Connecticut, enlisted in the Revolutionary army when but fifteen years old and served through the war. In 1793 he married Submit Olds, also of Hebron, and with his young wife came to the new country of central New York, purchased a large tract of land at Onondaga Hill which he soon had under high cultivation, and where he subsequently built a substantial Colonial residence, still standing, which continued to be his home until his death in 1820, and where two generations of his descendants have been born and reared. John Ellis's ardor for military affairs continued through life, and in the War of 1812 and 1814 he served with distinction in the defense of our northern frontier receiving rapid promotion until he was commissioned major general of New York state militia, by Governor Dewitt Clinton in 1818, two years prior to his death. Mrs. Hargin was one of nine children, and is now the only surviving member of General Ellis's family. She was educated at the once famous Quaker school of Lydia Mott, called "The Hive," at Skaneateles, New York.

In 1831 she married Charles B. Hargin and came to live in Syracuse, where Mr. Hargin had large landed interests, but his early and sudden death, nine years later, prevented his family reaping the fruits of his investments. Accustomed to a life of ease and loving care, young and in delicate health, Mrs. Hargin found herself with limited means and a family of four children to support and care for. But this widow of twenty-eight years, inheriting the resolute spirit of her New England forbears rose to the emergency, and long before a *lady* was

supposed to be capable of conducting any business, or if so able to keep her social standing, Mrs. Hargin rallied her slender resources and accomplished both. Not long after her husband's death Mrs. Hargin with her family removed to Chicago; at that time there were but five houses on Michigan Avenue, and it was Mrs. Hargin's privilege to witness the phenomenal growth of that city. While living there the adven-



Mrs. Mary Caroline Ellis Hargin.

turous spirit of Mrs. Hargin's *Mayflower* and Revolutionary ancestors manifested itself in her son Charles, who, partly because of his frail health, and partly because he saw the possibilities lying in the undeveloped regions beyond the Mississippi, went to Minnesota and took up large tracts of land around Lake Minnetonka, and the now flourishing twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Thither followed the anxious mother to see how it fared with her boy in that wild country among Indians none too friendly to the pale face, taking with her her young daughter. They found there but one white woman, and the Indians then quiet and apparently friendly, but never-

theless ready to become aggressive on slight provocation. And now occurred an incident of this visit—an affair of the heart—perhaps the first of many which the attractions of the young lady were destined to inspire, and which was so unique in its character that it deserved to be recorded on these pages. One old chief saw and greatly admired Mrs. Hargin's daughter, and made proposals for her hand for one of his sons whom he duly presented. Mrs. Hargin at first treated the affair lightly, but such was the ardor both of the old chief and young brave, and so persistent were they in urging their suit that it was feared they might seize the young lady and carry her off by force, and she was kept hidden for several days until an opportunity offered to send her under strong escort to Fort Snelling. Mrs. Hargin resided in Chicago twenty years; from there she went to New York, where she lived until a few years ago, when on the death of her daughter, and only surviving child, Mrs. Baker, she returned to Syracuse, the home of her youth, to pass among familiar scenes the closing years of a varied and eventful life. May they be peaceful unto the end. Mrs. Hargin is an earnest Christian, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Syracuse. By right of birth she is a *Mayflower* descendant, a Colonial Dame, a Daughter of the American Devotion and a Daughter of 1812.—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

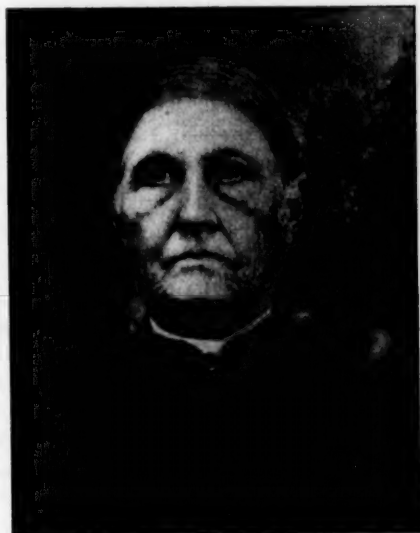
MRS. JANE MCCOY.

Decatur Chapter, of Decatur, Illinois, is very proud in having as one of its members a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jane McCoy.

She is one of the few surviving women of the United States whose father fought in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. McCoy was born in 1820, and, although in her eighty-fourth year, enjoys vigorous health. Her memory is excellent and she clearly recalls interesting incidents of the pioneer life. She is very industrious, and her knitting and needlework are exquisite specimens of workmanship. Her father was James Russell, of Loudon county, Virginia. He died in 1831, at the age of seventy-seven, eleven years after the birth of Mrs. McCoy.

The homestead in which Mrs. McCoy's father and herself were born is about a mile and a quarter south of Harper's Ferry. The structure is of stone and is still standing in an excellent state of preservation. It is occupied by a cousin of Mrs. McCoy. The age of the dwelling is 140 years.

Mrs. McCoy's father was a private soldier in the Revolution.



Mrs. Jane McCoy.

One engagement in which he participated was the siege of Yorktown. He was the father of twenty-one children, Mrs. McCoy being the only one surviving. He was twice married, the second wife being the mother of Mrs. McCoy and twelve other children. Mrs. McCoy has been a resident of Macon county since 1856. She and her husband were married in 1857. Mr. McCoy died in 1878.

Since his death Mrs. McCoy has been making her home with her nephew, E. B. Smith.

We feel too much honor cannot be paid to our "Real Daughter," and she is the dearly beloved of Decatur Daughters of the American Revolution.—EFFIE KENNEDY.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Owing to the unusual demand upon the space that can be given to this department, the publication of some of the chapter reports is necessarily deferred till next month, and many of those now printed have had to be shortened. This interest is very gratifying, showing that the chapters are enthusiastic in patriotic work and appreciative of the good work of others.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—At the January meeting the guest of the day was Miss Minerva Helen Nash, who read a romantic original story entitled "Her Friend, the Enemy," a pretty love tale of Revolutionary days. Mrs. L. T. Day played two piano selections.

There were several important items of business; a letter of commendation from the state regent, Mrs. Kinney, commending the educational work of the chapter this year; a letter from the Southern girl whom the chapter is educating at Maryville college in Tennessee; and other interesting items.

Miss Angeline Scott reported the plans of the committee on lectures and books for the foreign citizens.

A circular letter had been sent to the other forty-seven Daughters of the American Revolution chapters in Connecticut inviting them to contribute to the fund for the purchase of twenty-five books in Italian and twenty-five in Hungarian for use in Springwood.

Twelve dollars has been received so far of the \$50 which it is hoped to raise; \$5 of which is contributed by Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, ex-regent of the Norwalk Chapter.

After a year's service here the books will be turned over to the Public Library committee of Connecticut to be used as a travelling library. One of the Leed libraries of English books has been borrowed of this committee to be placed with the foreign books in Antonio Decesare's barber shop in Mechanic street as a neighborhood library. The Hungarian books are to be imported and will not be ready quite so soon.

An English lecture on American history, borrowed from the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being translated for use into Hungarian.

The regent warmly endorsed this educational work, quoting figures from the World's Work to show in what great numbers the Italians have come to this country, nearly all of them settling in the vicinity of New York.

The Connecticut river valley is the most densely populated center of Italian immigrants in the United States. Here is this work at our door—that of assimilating them into the American body politic. If this work does not attract some members, let them help this poor Southern girl struggling to educate herself that she may teach her fellow-mountaineers who have been buried in the mountains away from civilization for the last hundred years.

The Norwalk Chapter gave an illustrated lecture on "George Washington and the American Revolution" on Washington's birthday. The committee in charge of the affair, Miss Angeline Scott, chairman, Mrs. Jessie B. Gerard and Mrs. Christian Swartz, had been fortunate in securing for the speaker Dr. Luigi Roversi, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The speaker of the evening was introduced by Robert F. Scalzi, of South Norwalk. The address, which was entirely in Italian, dealt with the causes leading up to the Revolution and the war, as well as with George Washington. The colored pictures used in connection with the address were shown by the Rev. Hugh B. Carpenter. The audience evinced much interest and enthusiasm, encoring most heartily the portrait of "The Father of Our Country" when it was thrown upon the canvas.

Dr. Roversi also brought out strongly the fact that the lecture was provided in a spirit of neighborliness to the Italian residents of the city and that it should be the desire of each Italian citizen to educate and improve himself with the life here and take an interest in the government and the institutions of the country.

The March meeting will be an open one, followed by a cake sale for the benefit of the educational fund.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia).—The regular monthly meeting of the chapter was held at Meadow Garden. Mrs. Austin M. Harland, a member of the chapter, presented a \$5 North Carolina bank note of the date of May, 1779.

The chapter's chaplain, the Rev. Sparks W. Melton, was asked to commemorate Gen. Washington's birthday by delivering to the chapter an anniversary sermon on the morning of Sunday, February 21.

The pictures presented by Mrs. Knapp, of New York, are now hung and add to the interest of the already attractive parlor.

The revolutionary events of August were graphically covered in an interesting talk by Mrs. Harwell Smith.

The event of the afternoon was the unveiling of the portrait of Brigadier General Thomas Glascock, by his great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, the occasion being witnessed by three generations of the distinguished general's descendants. The portrait, which is in crayon, the work of Mrs. Sarah W. Potter, is heavily framed in gold and is hung between the two north windows of the parlor. It was veiled with a handsome silk Revolutionary flag. Mrs. Jefferies in unveiling it said:

"The Revolutionary annals of Georgia may well be proud of the noble and patriotic career of Brigadier General Thomas Glascock. In the year 1779, before and after the attack upon Savannah (then in the hands of the British) by the Continental troops, we find two Glascocks, father and son, high in the civil and military service of Georgia, their native state, the father, William Glascock, an eminent lawyer and politician, speaker of the house of assembly, and the son, Thomas Glascock, as a young captain of cavalry, in the legion of Brigadier General Count Pulaski, the immortal Polish refugee, who, fleeing from political proscription at home, came to America and at Savannah fought, bled and died for American liberty. Thomas Glascock was born at "The Mills," the country residence of his family, some three or four miles to the northwest of Augusta, and died in Richmond county, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He and his wife are buried at "The Mills." He was

educated at the best institutions of both the South and the North, and the great days of 1776 found him in the free vigor and in the enthusiasm of early manhood. He entered into the great Revolutionary struggle, heart and soul and for a year or more before the battle of Savannah, had been in command of a company of cavalry, doing bold and signal service in the lower part of his native state. He exhibited great bravery and military genius by attacking and defeating with a small force a large body of the enemy.

"Early in the battle of Savannah, Gen. Pulaski attempting to pass an abatis of the enemy's works into town, received a cannon shot in the groin, of which he fell and in three days after he died. On the retreat of the Continental troops it was recollected and with bitter mourning of his legion, that Pulaski had been left dangerously wounded near the abatis; and now was shown the high courage and noble personal devotion of Captain Glascock, who having chosen a few of his men ready and willing, boldly volunteered to return and rescue the dying soldier. And this he did through fire, smoke, shot and shell.

"During an expedition against the Indians he was appointed a colonel. A year afterwards, in the fall of 1780, Captain Glascock having risen through all the intermediate grades, was appointed and commissioned brigadier general in the Continental army. He married Mary Bacon, a sister of Edward Bacon, Esq., the eminent lawyer and wit, whom Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, has handed down to us as 'Ned Brace.' After fifteen years of private life General Glascock was appointed by George Washington, president of the United States, marshal for the Georgia district."

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—The annual conference of the state of Georgia was held in Atlanta November 5, 6 and 7, inclusive. The opening meeting was held at Craigie House—the home of the Atlanta Chapter. A large number of delegates was present and all the meetings full of interest and enthusiasm. The members did good work during the business sessions which prepared them by way of contrast to enjoy the social features, one of the most elaborate of these being the luncheon tendered the entire conference by Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, regent of the Atlanta Chapter. Several invitations to the next annual conference were received but the one from Athens was accepted as this town will unveil a monument to Elijah Clarke at that time.

The annual election of officers of Atlanta Chapter for the year 1904 resulted as follows: Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, regent;

Mrs. S. B. Scott, vice regent; Mrs. E. B. Griffin, recording secretary; Mrs. Chas. Rice, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, registrar; Mrs. A. J. Smith, auditor; Mrs. Blackman Dunn, historian; Miss M. D. Woodward, librarian.

Much enthusiasm is manifested by the members of the chapter regarding a new Craigie House which they propose to build in a fashionable quarter of the city as it is deemed advisable to own its own home. The building fund is constantly added to by the ingenuity of the members who have already projected and successfully given many entertainments for this purpose while others in the near future are being arranged.

Two gold medals for the best essays on "Women of the American Revolution" have been given to girls' schools in our city—the presentation speeches being made by Gov. J. M. Terrell in behalf of the chapters.

A fac-simile of the original constitution of the United States has been framed and presented to the two high schools of our city—the boys' and girls'. No effort is spared—either in time or money—to make real the objects of our national society: "To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence."

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter and General Arthur St. Clair Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—The colonial ball, given by the two chapters, February 15, 1904, was an unusual affair in the way of brilliant social functions. Instead of a floor crowded with women in handsome evening gowns, and their escorts, the floor was empty as the guests gathered, and the first half hour after the opening of the ball the dancers included only lovely colonial dames and maids and their cavaliers, while the modern folk sat in their boxes and were merely the onlookers.

The grand march, opening the ball, and the minuet following, were beautiful spectacles, and the different figures were received with enthusiastic applause. The two lines for the grand march came from either end of the hall, one led by Mrs. William H. Coleman, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison

Chapter, with Mr. W. F. Golt; the other by Miss Martha Carey, regent of the St. Clair Chapter, with Dr. Torlan. The march included a number of pretty steps and several effective figures, all of which evoked applause. The women all wore frocks of quaint colonial style, with puffed or straight panniers, and cut with square necks or draped with fichus. They wore elaborate coiffures and their powdered hair sparkling with jewels and combs or wreathed with flowers, their little black patches here and there on cheek and brow and neck, their buckled high-heeled shoes and their black neckbands fastened by big brooches, made their faithful copies of the lovely colonial maids and stately dames of the eighteenth century.

Following the grand march the dancers formed into sets for the minuet, and it is to be doubted whether a prettier sight was ever seen in Indianapolis than the stately measures danced by the quaintly costumed women and their partners.

Each minuet had its colors, but space will not allow a full account of their beautiful affair. The minuet included four figures, two of which were taken from the performance of "Beaucaire," and all the figures included graceful steps and many courtesies and bows. In the latter the women swept the floor in their courtesies and the men bowed with all the air of the gallants of other days, one lace-ruffled hand on the heart, the other outstretched. During the minuet colored lights were thrown on the dancers and the charming color effects of the brilliant gowns were heightened.

At the close of the minuet, the lines for the march were formed again and the dancers left the ball to return again for the first dance. It took only a few minutes for the women and the men in the boxes to join those on the floor, and soon the ball room was a kaleidoscope mingling of the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries.

The national colors, which are also the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were in evidence everywhere, and handsome flags were draped in every available portion of the hall. Over the stage immense flags were hung and all of the boxes of the main floor were draped with them. The balconies were draped in the plain colors, red, white and blue.

The ceiling was a mass of color with its flags flung across in every direction, and handsome pennants of plain colors or starred with silver or gold were caught at intervals from the ceiling to the upper walls.

The executive boards of the two chapters were in charge of the arrangements for the ball.

All this was done for Continental Hall, with the grand result that about one thousand dollars will be sent to Washington as the loving gift of these chapters.

Decatur Chapter (Decatur, Illinois).—The program committee of the chapter has furnished the following subjects for study: "Heroines of the Revolution," "Macon County and Decatur," "Ancestors' Meeting," "A Review," "Early Jesuit Missionaries in America," "Handicraft of American Women," etc.

Flag day was appropriately celebrated.

Our chapter's usual custom of awarding cash prizes to high and ward school pupils for successful essays on Revolutionary subjects has been carried out this year.

Decatur Chapter anticipates placing a marker on the Lincoln home site, and occupying in the not far distant future the illustrious old Macon county court house, in Fairview park, as a chapter and relic house.

Under the excellent leadership of Regent Mrs. Henrietta McNulta, who is ably assisted, the work of the chapter, as in the past, will prove serviceable and successful.—EFFIE R. KENNEDY.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kansas) enjoyed on the afternoon of Washington's birthday the first of its monthly entertainments planned for the present year. Mrs. Nathan F. Handy, the hostess, was assisted by Miss Isabel M. Thompson, chapter regent; Mrs. Alberta D. McGiffert, Mrs. Charlotte T. Hankla and Miss Helen F. Thompson. Mrs. William E. Stanley, of Wichita, state regent, made a suggestion which was promptly adopted by the chapter, that of providing a flag to be displayed on patriotic anniversaries from the residence of each member.

On the same evening the Kansas Society of the Sons of the

American Revolution gave a banquet, in which many of the Daughters participated. Besides the musical program and the addresses of the gentlemen, Mrs. Albert H. Horton, the first regent of Topeka Chapter, spoke very entertainingly of the dames of the two periods, "1776-1904," and Mrs. William E. Stanley made an address on "The National Emblem," which will appear in a later issue of the magazine.

The Topeka Daughters were entertained a third time, when a rose luncheon was given in their honor by Mrs. Mary C. Burton, delegate of the chapter to the National Daughters of the American Revolution congress in April next.

The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—The tenth annual meeting was held, with Mrs. O. R. Legrove, regent, presiding. After the regular business, the election of officers and delegates to Washington in April took place. Mrs. O. R. Legrove was unanimously elected to succeed herself as regent.

Washington's wedding day was properly celebrated with a thirty-minute talk on "Civic Patriotism" by Miss Cora Belle Bickford. Then came an hour and a half of whist, with prizes, the proceeds to go to the Continental Hall fund.

The state council of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Portland and was presided over by Mrs. A. A. Kendall, state regent.

Mrs. O. R. Legrove, regent of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, welcomed the members of the council and extended the hospitality of the city and chapter to visiting Daughters.

It was an enjoyable day. The chapters of Maine are working on broad lines, saving Revolutionary spots and places, to giving flags and fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence to the schools in the state.

It was voted to give a silken banner to the battleship Maine, with the coat of arms of the state, embroidered upon it with the ensignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The date of presentation is to be decided upon later.—ISABELLE S. MERRILL, *Historian*.

Abigail Batchelder Chapter (Whitinsville, Massachusetts).—Abigail Batchelder Chapter was organized November 11, 1903, with nineteen charter members. For several years there has been a growing interest in Daughters of the American Revolution work among the ladies in this town and our chapter is the result of their zeal. The organization was in charge of Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent. Mrs. Masury gave a talk on the origin of the society and the work it has done.

Abigail Batchelder, for whom the new chapter is named, was the wife of Capt. David Batchelder, of this town, who served in the Revolutionary War. He mortgaged his farm to pay his soldiers and not until about twenty years ago was the mortgage paid.

We have had several interesting meetings; have made plans for future work, and anticipate a prosperous year.—HATTIE L. SYKES, *Historian*.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Massachusetts).—This chapter observed its seventh anniversary the evening of January 25th, in the auditorium of the First church in Brockton, which had been artistically decorated for the occasion.

At 7.30 o'clock the program began, with an organ voluntary by Mrs. Cora Packackard Bailey.

Mrs. Leonard B. Hatch, the regent, presided, and expressed in words what had already been indicated by the chimes and the hearty hand clasp of the reception committee.

The historian followed, giving the history of the chapter from its inception to the present time, after which the regent introduced the state regent, Mrs. Charles N. Masury, who gave an address replete with wit and wisdom.

Mrs. John F. Thayer contributed an original poem, entitled "Events of the Revolution."

The Rev. L. B. Hatch, president of the Old Colony Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, gave the closing address, replying to many of the state regent's witty assertions in such a manner as to elicit much applause.

Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, of Taunton, sang beautifully many patriotic selections.

Thus passed another milestone in the history of Deborah Sampson Chapter. This chapter makes much of these anniversary occasions, inviting its friends to be present and assist in making them the red-letter days of the year. It is hoped in this way to awaken a deeper interest in matters pertaining to the historic past, and the things that make for the preservation of the national character.—EVIE W. DREW, *Historian*.

Algonquin Chapter (St. Joseph, Michigan).—Including the gathering of February 22, 1902, when we met for the purpose of considering the feasibility of an organization, and the meeting of November 14, 1902, when we organized, and our state regent, Mrs. W. J. Crittenden, of Detroit, was with us to assist in launching our bark in proper manner, we have, with this present occasion, had seven meetings—a perfect number.

The history of the first steps of our chapter appeared in the February, 1903, number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and that there has not been much for your chronicler to record since that time.

One letter has been sent to our state regent informing of the progress of her "Baby Chapter," as she styled us, and expressing pride in the fact that we have three life members.

The state gathering at Lansing was attended by several members of our chapter, and a report of the meeting made at the following meeting, at the home of our regent.

There is much to indicate that we are getting more and more into the spirit of our order, and that there will be increasing interest in the coming meetings of our chapter.—LAURA A. W. LEVALLEY, *Historian*.

Mary Marshall Chapter (Marshall, Michigan), organized last November, has just celebrated Washington's birthday in the public schools of the city. It was discovered that the children were not given a holiday on the twenty-second of February and that only in a few rooms was there a program in honor of the day. The members of the chapter, therefore, petitioned the school board for a holiday and offered their services in providing a program. The affair certainly surpassed all their

expectations. The beautiful assembly room of the new high school was decorated by the chapter. Pictures of Washington and his wife and large flags covered the entire end of the large auditorium. Programs were provided for every child, and we secured Mrs. E. N. Dingley, of Kalamazoo, for a speaker. Some six hundred children crowded the assembly room to its utmost capacity—with the clergy of the city, the members of the school board, the mayor and the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic entered with drum and flag, the audience arose; America was sung, and an invocation by the Rev. Adam Clarke was given.

Mrs. Dingley's beautiful description of Philadelphia in the time of Washington, the making of our beloved flag, and the perils and privations of our soldiers in those trying times filled the children with enthusiasm.—MRS. MARIE WATERBURY CHURCH, *Regent*.

Saginaw Chapter (Saginaw, Michigan).—The chapter held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. D. W. LeValley. The event was of interest on account of the general program. The chapter has purchased a large and beautiful flag, which is to be unfurled at every meeting of the chapter. The presentation was by Miss Florence Barnard. Mrs. F. C. Roberts delivered an interesting and instructive address on the history of the American flag.

Mrs. William Merrill gave her recent experience in Philadelphia at the home of the late Betsy Ross, designer of the flag, as adopted by congress, June 14, 1777. And Mrs. D. W. LeValley read a poem, entitled "Betsey Ross."

The Elizabeth Dyar Chapter (Winona, Minnesota,) has chosen for its chapter day December 16th, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. The first annual chapter day meeting was held at the home of the Misses Mills.

An interesting program was rendered consisting of music and a paper by Miss Dyar, telling of the causes of the Tea Party and the part which Joseph and Elizabeth Dyar played on

that thrilling occasion. The most appropriate of the musical numbers was an amusing song, said to be the first song written about the Boston Tea Party, entitled "There Was an Old Woman Lived Over the Sea." It was rendered by Mrs. Johnson, one of the chapter members.

In her paper Miss Dyar says:

"The anger of the governor, when he learned of the incident, was only equalled by the anger of King George himself when the news reached England; and lest some one might have to pay the fiddler, there was a general attempt to keep secret the names of those engaged in the enterprise. Consequently the name of Joseph Dyar, the husband of Elizabeth Dyar, is not found in the incomplete list of the Indians of December 16, 1773. Yet from grandfather to grandchild, the story of that eventful day and night was handed down, and was a frequent topic of conversation at the fireside of my own grandfather.

"And not only was Joseph Dyar counted among the Indians of the Tea Party, but Elizabeth, his wife, prepared the copper-colored stain and helped the patriots, who doubtless collected in her kitchen, to assume the necessary make-up.

"Joseph Dyar, who was born in England in 1747, and who died in Malden in 1783, at the age of thirty-six was a sea-captain, sailing from Boston in the foreign trade. During the Revolutionary war he was engaged in carrying supplies for the American army to Long Island. He was seized nine different times by the British, who endeavored in every possible way to make him desert the American cause. The last time that he was seized, they stripped, severely flogged, and left him without food for three days. He died from the effect of injuries received at that time. In 1771 he married Elizabeth Nichols, of Malden, Massachusetts, born in 1751, died in 1818. In consequence of the fear entertained for her safety after her part in the Boston Tea Party, at the occupation of Boston by the British, her friends took her and her children from North Boston by night, and putting them into a butcher's cart which had a pass, made them lie down, covered them with clothes and matting, and in that way ran them through the lines to Malden."

—HARRIETT A. JENNEY, *Historian*.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—In order to raise money for the Louisiana purchase fund, a fund to be used as may be suggested by the chapter, to advance the interests of the society during the World's fair, Mrs. Booth, the regent, donated to the use of the chapter a lot on Lindell avenue, on which a stand was erected, and seats sold, from which to wit-

ness parades on April 30th and May 1st, 1903, in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the World's fair. The sum of \$650.00 was realized from this source.

Mainly through the efforts of Miss Mary Louise Dalton, our state historian, the passage of an act by the forty-second general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled "An act to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States," was secured. The chapter adopted a resolution commending Miss Dalton for her services in the matter, a copy of which was by order of the chapter sent to her. During the past year we lost a much beloved Daughter, Mrs. Randolph R. Hutchinson, one of our charter members.

At a called meeting of the board on May 18th, 1903, the Hannah Arnot Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, composed of young ladies, was received into the St. Louis Chapter, and its members were duly inscribed on our membership roll.

On May 29th \$25.00 was appropriated for the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river at East St. Louis. At the same meeting \$5.00 was appropriated for the benefit of the vacation playground.

Under the management of our historian, Mrs. J. W. Williamson, assisted by members of the chapter, \$130.00 was raised for the Louisiana purchase fund, by excursions to Creve Coeur lake and Jefferson barracks.

At the May meeting the attention of the board was called by the regent, Mrs. Booth, to the neglected graves of soldiers of the early wars at old Fort Bellefontaine. Mrs. Western Bascome, chairman of the historic sites and relic committee, secured the consent of the owner of the site, Mr. S. H. Leathe, to allow the remains to be removed. Major Thomas Cruse, quartermaster United States army, solicited and obtained an order from the government for the removal of the remains to the National cemetery at Jefferson barracks. The board appropriated the sum of \$250.00 out of the Louisiana purchase fund as the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of erecting a marker on the site of the graves at Jefferson barracks. This action was subsequently approved by the chapter.

Twenty-eight dollars (\$28.00) was paid to the state conference, which met in Jefferson City. The regent, three delegates and one alternate attended and had a pleasant and instructive visit.

As it may not be known to all the members of the society, I will state that during the World's fair headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution will be established upon the grounds, in Woman's building, and it is hoped that by the individual efforts of the members it may become a popular resort for the Daughters during the exposition to the end of exciting an added interest in the society and securing its advancement. It is particularly desired that visiting Daughters may be introduced at headquarters, where they will be heartily welcomed.

The 17th of January was celebrated by a colonial tea, held at the house of the state regent, Mrs. Booth. Many Daughters came in colonial costume. Several of the dresses and veils worn were over one hundred years old. The mite boxes were open for benefit of Continental Hall, and a goodly sum was secured. A march and salute to the flag was given by the children of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—JULIET STANTON FINNEY.

New Hampshire State Conference.—The third annual state conference occurred January 28, 1904, at Milford. The chapter regents and delegates were entertained by the Milford Chapter at the home of their regent, Mrs. John McLane.

The conference was presided over by the state regent, Mrs. C. S. Murkland, who had a pleasant word of greeting. The morning session was opened with the service from Daughters of the American Revolution ritual, impressively conducted by Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, regent of Milford Chapter.

New Hampshire has seventeen chapters; thirteen were represented by regent and delegate, three by letter, one was informally reported. The state officers were elected, as follows: Mrs. Laura H. Johnston, state regent; Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, vice regent. The chapter reports showed advanced work and gain in membership and much enthusiasm for the prosperity of the order.—JOSEPHINE S. FRENCH.

Camden Chapter (Camden, New York).—At the close of our summer vacation our chapter was invited to meet at the home of Mrs. James Stark, Sr., October 14, 1903. All were happy to greet each other again; especially so were we to greet our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary M. Baldwin. Although her years number eighty-nine, she enters into the patriotic work with much interest and pleasure. At the close of the business session, we listened to an interesting literary program. At the June meeting it was voted that fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence suitably framed should be placed in each of the school buildings in the town. This work has been accomplished.

November 20th the annual meeting and election of officers was held at the home of Mrs. Mattie Adams, on Main street, at which time Mrs. Adams and Mrs. E. T. Pike entertained the chapter. Reports of the various officers were read and showed that our chapter has had an interesting and profitable year. Mrs. Caroline P. Conant, upon completing her first year as regent, made appropriate and pleasing remarks. All the former officers were re-elected at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Miss Mary Conant read an excellent essay on "American Patriotism," after which a reception followed. The literary work of our chapter has consisted of life sketches of various heroes of the Revolution, written and read at each meeting by members appointed by the program committee.

It grieves me to state that during the year death has three times entered our chapter household and taken from us three beloved members. Other names have been added, so we close the chapter year with sixty-eight members. We have contributed \$25.00 to Continental Hall fund, \$5.00 to utility fund and \$35.00 to the library for the Daughters of the American Revolution collection, which closes our year's work.—MATTIE S. ADAMS, *Historian*.

Onondaga Chapter (Syracuse, New York).—Onondaga Chapter, in the heart of the Empire state, rejoices in the fact that so many of its Daughters find ancestors in the signers of the *Mayflower* compact.

It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that its year should begin with the last Monday of November, a few days preceding or following Thanksgiving day—home-coming day—of all our national holidays the one most loved and venerated.

And so Thanksgiving day was the subject of our meeting on November 24, 1902. From its first appointment in the old Jewish dispensation, its observance was traced down the centuries to the earliest public celebration of the festival at Plymouth by our Puritan ancestors, when Massasoit, Squanto, Hobomak and Quadequina, with ninety of their braves and a few squaws accepted Governor Bradford's invitation to partake with the colonists of a feast of thanksgiving and holiday for the mercies and blessings God had shown them. From Mrs. Austin's story, "Standish of Standish," was read the description of the three days' feast beginning on that soft, luminous Thursday of late fall, so warm and beautiful with the summer afterglow of sunshine and coloring, that the season was ever after to bear the name then given it of "Indian summer."

Our December meeting, at the home of our regent, Mrs. Lynch, was especially enjoyable. Mrs. Lynch read a paper on "Present Day Patriotism," written by Mrs. Montgomery, of Rochester, for the state conference the June previous. Later in the afternoon a patriotic hymn, "The Pilgrim Fathers," was sung by one of our oldest daughters, Mrs. Worden, who is calmly, trustingly, journeying toward her ninth decade. At the meeting of January extracts from the Journal of De Toqueville, the eminent French political philosopher and statesman, descriptive of his visit in 1831 to Oneida lake and this vicinity, were read by Hon. A. J. Northrup. It was during this year of De Toqueville's stay in the United States that he visited our corrective and reformatory institutions and collected material which was to win for him lasting fame in his own country, in his great work, "Democracy in America."

In February, in place of the usual monthly meeting, a cotillion was given, and the proceeds sent to the Continental memorial hall fund.

At the March meeting papers were read on the "Growth

and Value of Patriotic Societies" and the "History and Growth of Onondaga Chapter." Unusual interest centered in our April meeting. The regent invited Prof. Ernst Held, the veteran musician of Syracuse, to bring to the notice of the chapter his lately composed national hymn, "Our Country's Praises Let Us Sing," which had been given on several public occasions and warmly received. Prof. Held complied with the request and played the accompaniment, while Mrs. Charles E. Crouse sang in a very spirited and effective way two verses of the hymn, which elicited the hearty applause of the chapter, and a resolution to adopt the hymn as a chapter song.

The largest meeting of the year was that held in May at the home of our recording secretary, Mrs. Flint. It was an ovation to our only surviving "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary Ellis Hargin. Calm, dignified, stately, in the late autumn of life—the survivor of a day and age gone by—sat this *grande dame* as on a throne, with the flag above her which her father, the boy John Ellis, had fought to earn and received the homage and congratulations of the younger daughters. On a table at her side stood a vase of Catherine Mermet roses, the gift of one of our members who had been a playmate and schoolmate of Mrs. Hargin's daughter. Biographical sketches were read of Mrs. Hargin and her father, General John Ellis, who enlisted at the age of fifteen and served through the war, following which Mrs. Hargin was greeted as the first lady of our chapter. On the same afternoon the chapter was presented by the historian with a gavel made of wood from a magnolia tree, brought by Washington from the banks of the James river in the last year of his life, and with his own hand planted in the grounds at Mount Vernon. It was placed in the hand of our "Real Daughter," who tapped on the table and the regent pronounced the historic gavel "christened."

A special meeting was held in June at the delightful suburban home of our newest Daughter, Mrs. Hale, of Fayetteville, when Ralph Buell, of Seymour school, read his essay on "Samuel Adams," for which he received the first prize of ten dollars, annually awarded by Onondaga Chapter to the pupil in one of our public schools for the best essay on a patriotic

subject. The second prize of five dollars, was won by Ethel Crowley, also of Seymour school. The report of Mrs. Flint, our delegate to the annual New York state conference of chapters, held at Hudson last June, aroused a degree of enthusiasm, which it is hoped may lead to larger and more earnest work than has yet been done. Thus closes the eighth year in the life of Onondaga Chapter, a year of steady gain and harmonious faithful work. Early in the season we co-operated with the local society of Sons in arrangement for a course of ten lectures on American history of the Revolutionary period, by Prof. William H. Mace, of Syracuse University, the Daughters agreeing to furnish patriotic music for each evening. Last winter we sent one hundred dollars to the memorial hall fund, ten dollars to the utility fund, and besides the prizes to pupils in our public schools we awarded at commencement last June the prize of \$25 to Walter Powlesland, of Syracuse University, for the best essay upon a patriotic theme. The last work of the year is the placing of a handsome marker at the grave of Mrs. Jerusha Rockwell, one of our "Real Daughters," in the little cemetery at Marcellus. The last census of Onondaga Chapter gives a membership of one hundred and twenty-six.

It is my sad duty to record the death on December 13, 1902, of one of our most loyal and devoted members, Miss Robinson. "Whatsoever things that are of good report," are words which summarize the virtues of this gentlewoman.

The historian may not be a prophet, but as I close my simple annals and lay down my pen to give place to another, I read in the signs of the times a promise of greater interest and broader work for our noble organization. Letters come from afar asking for records of ancestors buried in the soil which we daily tread, recounting their deeds of patriotism and sincere homely lives. True, we are living in a grand and awful time, but as we have outgrown the frugal habits of our forefathers in this prosperous age, have we not also drifted away from the sturdy principles which helped them to win our freedom, and in the interest which is everywhere manifest to know more of the simple home life in which these principles were nurtured; do we not discern a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with

much that is false and evil that has grafted itself upon our body politic, and our more sacred home life as well? So the time may come—is coming—when we, the sons and daughters of Revolutionary ancestors will revert to the days of our forefathers for old principles, and patriarchal examples, and, above all, reverence for things sacred, not alone as memorials, but for the means of a free, pure and prosperous republic.—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, New York).—Quassaick Chapter has been, under the auspices of its regent, Miss Cornelia W. Rankin, very much before the public in our city this season.

On Tuesday, December 15, 1903, the chapter presented to the Newburgh Free academy a beautiful framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. The sight of this picture adorning the walls of the building will, it is hoped, impress the minds of our young people with the high principles on which our government was founded. Miss Rankin presented the gift in a graceful speech, and it was accepted by Mr. S. E. Shipp, president of the board of education, in behalf of the school.

In December the chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary with a luncheon. The presentation of the charter took place at Washington's headquarters in this city December, 1893. Among the speakers, then as well as to-day, were Miss Forsyth, of Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. K. Hall, of the First Presbyterian church, this city. There were present among the invited guests representatives of many chapters. The history of the ten years' work done by the chapter under the leadership of their capable regents is encouraging. As we enter upon another year of chapter life, plans are being made for interesting work in various directions.—ANNA D. BETTS, *Historian*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, New York).—Forefathers' day was observed by the Saratoga Chapter in an interesting and profitable manner. On the evening of December 21, 1903, Mrs. Fred. Menges opened her house to the Daugh-

ters, and any man who was fortunate enough to possess a Daughter for his wife was also made welcome. The program consisted of readings and songs and excellent addresses on the pertinent subject, "The Foreigner on Our Shores," by the Rev. Tileston F. Chambers.

The January meeting of the chapter was held with Mrs. J. H. Stafford. The chapter voted to authorize the committee on historical localities to purchase metal markers for the graves of the three Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in our cemetery. It was also voted to have this committee look up the matter of erecting suitable guides or sign posts on the road from Saratoga to the Bemis Heights battle ground.

The Saratoga Chapter is in a very flourishing condition and is unusually active under the energetic leadership of the regent, Mrs. George F. Comstock.—RENA MERCHANT, *Historian*.

Kayendatsyona Chapter (Fulton, New York).—Mrs. James Vincent was appointed regent for Fulton several months ago by the state regent, Mrs. W. S. Little, and it was at her home that a few ladies met in November and decided to organize a chapter in this city.

An informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. Vincent January 28, prior to the organization of the chapter, at which time the Daughters had the privilege of meeting and enjoying conversation with Mrs. Little, who belongs to the noblest type of womanhood.

Mrs. Little called the assemblage to order at 4 o'clock, stating that her purpose in visiting Fulton was to organize a chapter. Two verses of "America" were sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Vincent offered prayer, the Daughters joining in repeating the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Vincent, chapter regent, extended to Mrs. Little a welcome to Fulton and to the homes of the Daughters, and especially to this occasion, and then presented her sixteen accepted Daughters.

Mrs. Vincent, by virtue of her office as regent, was empowered to appoint the officers, which she did.

The chapter was declared organized by Mrs. Little, who then gave a brief, but instructive and interesting talk. Mrs. Nellis

M. Rich extended greetings from Onondaga Chapter to the new chapter. Mrs. Rich is president of the Syracuse society, Children of the American Revolution, and she has the largest society of children in the United States. Mrs. Rich also brought before the chapter the appeal from Onondaga Chapter that all "Real Daughters" of the Revolution be pensioned, and the first work of the new chapter was to endorse the appeal, which will be presented at the Continental Congress in the spring.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter to the third annual State conference, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in North Carolina, Salisbury, November 3, 1903.

Madam regent and delegates to the third annual state conference: I bring you a greeting from the "Land of the Sky," which "God has written His love in the trailing arbutus, flowering azalia and many tinted rhododendron, and has recorded His majesty upon heights where centuries have slept and woke to find their brows unchanged by marring stroke of Time's rude pen."

As our delegate said last year, while we are supposed to have "our heads in the clouds," we are, really, a very practical chapter, not disdaining to "do the little things our hands find to do," which make up so large a part of chapter as well as individual existence.

The most important work accomplished by the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter the past year was placing the memorial tablet in the county court house, in memory of the founder of the town, Col. Robt. Love. The account of the unveiling appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which you have all, no doubt, read, as every chapter should be a subscriber to our official organ. We subscribed the first year of our existence, and feel that we cannot do without it. The numbers are on file in our town library, where they may be read by the public at large, but not taken from the library.

Our regent told you of this tablet in her report last year, so I need only say that it was unveiled on the 23rd of August and that we are very proud of it.

The annual contribution of \$25 to the Continental Memorial Hall fund was sent by our delegate to Washington in February. We have never failed to be represented at each Continental Congress and state conference since our organization. I wish, also, to say that we have a record which I think no other chapter present has—we have our three regents present as delegates to this conference. Our state regent was our chapter regent; she was succeeded by Miss Briscoe, and she by the present incumbent, who stands before you.

A contribution of \$5.00 was made to the Sir Walter Raleigh statue fund. We have also invested several dollars in books for our chapter library, which, as I have already stated, occupies a bookcase in our town library, where the public have the privilege of consulting our books and magazines.

We presented a life-size crayon portrait of the Hon. Charles B. Aycock, our "Educational Governor," to the Faynesville graded school at the closing exercises in May. The presentation was made by the regent on behalf of the chapter and accepted by Col. W. W. Stringfield, on behalf of the board of trustees. It is the intention of the chapter to present the portrait of some distinguished North Carolinian each year to the school.

In August a reception was tendered Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson at the home of the regent, all of the members assisting in making the reception the most brilliant social function ever given in Waynesville. We feel that this was a fitting close to our year's work, since, in giving the citizens of our town an opportunity to meet and greet one of our country's bravest and most gallant soldiers—the south's beloved son and North Carolina's great-grandson—we were fulfilling our mission as a patriotic society in honoring the living when with us, rather than waiting to pronounce post-mortem eulogies.

We hope in the future, as we have endeavored to do in the past, to

"Use well the moment, knowing that what the hour
Brings for our use, is in our power;
And what we best can understand,
Is just the thing lies nearest to our hand."

—JOSEPHINE LOVE BRANNER, *Regent.*

South Carolina State Conference.—State conference of South Carolina met October 28th in the council chamber of the city of Columbia.

Seated upon the stage with the state regent, Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, were the state officers, Mrs. Clark Waring, ex-vice-president general; Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Bacon, honorary state regent, and Miss Isabelle Martin, regent of Columbia Chapter.

The state regent made a short address. Mrs. Clark Waring welcomed the delegates and visiting Daughters, and was responded to by Mrs. George Nichols, vice state regent.

The following chapters, through their regents and delegates, made reports, which were unusually interesting:

Cateechee, of Anderson; Rebecca Motte, of Charleston; Mary Adair, of Chester; Esther Marion, of Aiken; Bamwell Chapter; Wm. Moultrie, of Orangeburgh; Sumter Chapter; Catawba, of Rock Hill; Cowpens, of Spartanburg; Kate Barry, of Spartanburg; Columbia Chapter, of Columbia; Nathaniel Green, of Greenville; Yorkville Chapter.

The constitution committee certainly performed their work most thoroughly. Mrs. William Price, chairman, presenting a constitution which was adopted.

At the close of the morning session, Mr. Fitz Hugh McMaster, representing the *State*, with whom the state regent had been in correspondence for some weeks in regard to a *Daughters of the American Revolution* column in the leading paper of our state, placed at their command a whole page of the *Sunday State*.

Perhaps one of the most interesting reports of the conference was that of the monument committee. This committee and the *Daughters of the American Revolution* of South Carolina hope soon to erect on the state house grounds a handsome monument, commemorating the deeds of our three great partisan leaders, Marion, Sumter and Pickins, and the soldiers of the Revolution.

The conference meets next year by invitation with Spartanberg.

After the adjournment a beautiful reception was given by the Columbia Chapter to their guests.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—Our historian, Mrs. Person, with fine judgment, planned a comprehensive resume of the chief eventful features of the Revolutionary war—a birds-eye view as it were, but dealing specially with the south's part in that great struggle for independence. We were much gratified to find that the southern colonies and the southern people were chief factors in a large proportion of the leading and prominent events of that immortal struggle and travail in which our free republic was born. Our start was made at "Jamestown," that early "cradle of our infant world," with Mrs. Williams as leader in our reminiscent research of the annals concerning its founders and their descendants. In the "Roll Call of Colonies" the south's quota was five of the immortal thirteen; and Mesdames Price, Scales, Campbell, Boyle and Newhardt responded appropriately for the part taken by Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina. Mrs. Wilkinson gave a glowing and brilliant exposition of the resistance the south gave to the "Stamp Act," and told of how Patrick Henry fired the hearts of his hearers by his wonderful eloquence and oratory, and by right of superior strength and wisdom easily led the movement against British oppression. Miss Irene Brown in a scholarly manner reviewed a brave array of "Distinguished Southern Delegates to the First Colonial Congress" at Philadelphia.

Then in answer to the query: "Say, whose name stands first in Liberty's story?" Mrs. Williams promptly answered with "The Mecklinburg Declaration of Independence," that first fiery spark struck from the forge in the wilderness by the hardy pioneers of North Carolina. And Mrs. Person followed this with reminiscences of the "Regulators and Sons of Liberty." Mrs. Elise M. Selden told us of the "Defence of Charleston Harbor" in '76 and of the war on the southern seaboard. To Mrs. Carothers' share fell the relation of "Gen. Green's Campaign in the South," and right ably did she handle so large a theme. Then we galloped with the "Famous Cavalry Leaders" under the stirring inspiration of Mrs. Merriman's facile pen and tongue. While Mrs. Ketchum handled ably "The Hero of Cowpens," the gallant Morgan in his extraordinary victory

over the combined forces of Cornwallis and Tarleton, Mrs. Bedford, for our enlightenment, told us much concerning the famous "Historic Trees" of our land.

Our "Flag Day" celebration was a beautiful and inspiring lesson in patriotism, planned and successfully carried to a finish by our regent, to whom we are grateful. We also owe thanks to our chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Davenport, for a fine patriotic sermon (July 5th), in commemoration of the truths and lessons in the "Declaration of Independence." Mrs. Joyner led us into the "Facts and Traditions concerning the Origin of the Phi Beta Kappa," that time honored fraternity which had its birth within the sacred walls of "William and Mary College" in its early days.

In this brief summary we find a symposium of fifteen essays given along lines indicated.—MRS. KELLER ANDERSON, *Honorary Regent*.

Virginia State Conference.—The seventh annual state conference assembled in Danville, October 28, 1903, as guests of the Dorothea Henry Chapter.

The conference was in session two days, during which time a large amount of business was satisfactorily transacted.

After preliminary opening exercises, a beautiful address was delivered by Mrs. James G. Penn, regent of the entertaining chapter, extending a cordial welcome to our distinguished visitors from the chapter and ladies from Danville generally. She said in part:

"The object of this organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, is to keep fresh in the minds of the people the history, traditions and literature of the last thirty years of the eighteenth century, the Revolutionary period; to keep the garlands of gratitude that wreath the memory of the heroes of that period sweet and fragrant. The painter leaves his ideal on canvas, the poet in song and story, the sculptor in marble, but the Daughters of the American Revolution have this grand ideal of patriotism and liberty engraven upon their hearts. They sing of it in their homes; they teach it to their children; and the object of these gatherings is to wreath with fame and cherish with gratitude the names of those who gave to this land its manifold blessings and splendid opportunities.

In the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia there is a portrait gallery of the founders of the nation. The venerable hall is a shrine to which a crowd of feet is always pressing. Here old and young alike stand in hush of spirit and gaze upon the nation's memorials. It is a sacred spot. Here is the cradle in which the republic was rocked. Why should persons from every part of the land visit this famous building and look with awe upon the faces hung upon its walls, except for the spirit of sacrifice and devotion associated with these men of Revolutionary fame? We give to them our hearts' homage because they gave all for liberty.

Give unto me made lowly wise
The spirit of self-sacrifice.

I welcome you, Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution, to our beautiful city on the Dan, and pledge you our sympathy and faithful co-operation in all things pertaining to the good of our organization. May that same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which we so reverence in our heroes characterize our deliberations and make this convention fruitful of glorious results.

Our genial mayor, Captain Harry Wooding, representing the city, assured the visitors "our hearts, homes and city gates are now and ever will be open to you."

The response was made by state secretary, Mrs. Hamner, of Lynchburg.

The annual address by state regent, Mrs. Lyons, of Charlottesville, was full of interest.

Among the items of business discussed and disposed of were the following three important ones: The advisability of being represented at the St. Louis exposition. Capt. W. W. Baker urged the necessity of representation. It was decided that the Daughters should be represented, and they would assist in erecting at St. Louis exposition a fac-simile of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

An interesting report was read on the Manila library. Miss Page was requested to solicit contributions sufficient to have a tablet placed over the Virginia alcove. The sum of three hundred dollars entitles to an alcove.

The subject of contributions to the Continental Hall met with hearty approval. The cornerstone will probably be laid at the meeting of congress. Mrs. Maupin, of Portsmouth, was appointed to arouse more interest in this enterprise, as Vir-

ginia made the first speech in favor of this building and gave the first substantial aid towards it.

The beautiful work being done by Mrs. Sayre in brightening the lives of seven old ladies, "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, was highly commended.

That evening preceding a brilliant reception was tendered the delegates and other Daughters of the American Revolution at the magnificent residence of the regent, Mrs. James G. Penn. The mansion was indeed a scene of beauty on that occasion.

Wednesday evening a reception was given by Dorothea Henry Chapter. An attractive program, consisting of recitations, music, etc., was successfully carried out, affording much pleasure to the guests.

Thursday afternoon the visitors were taken to the Country Club to a five o'clock tea, which was a splendid collation. An enjoyable occasion, with out-door sports, then a genuine old Virginia feast of good things, followed by a drive by moonlight into the city.

Conference accepted the kind invitation extended by the Fredericksburg Chapter to meet with them in 1904.—*Historian Dorothea Henry Chapter.*

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, gave a large entertainment recently, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to Continental Hall. On March 24th, in Brooklyn, the Daughters, under the leadership of Mrs. Terry and Mrs. White, did yeomen work in the same direction. The chapters at Houston and Galveston, Texas; Streator, Illinois; Conneaut, Ohio; Boonesville, New York; Camden, New York; Athens, Iowa; Berks County, Pennsylvania, and many others have sent accounts of money raised for Continental Hall, which come too late for publication this month, but will be noted hereafter.

Behold! in Liberty's unclouded blaze
We lift our heads, a race of others days.—*Charles Sprague.*

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

To table. In the March number of the magazine the motion to lay a question on the table was fully explained as to its character, purpose and effect when applied to a main motion. We will now consider in detail the motion to table and the procedure when subsidiary motions are pending.

In general where the motion to lay on the table prevails everything that adheres to the question goes to the table, leaving the status of the question unchanged. Therefore the effect when amendments are pending and the motion to table is carried is to remove the main motion from immediate consideration as well as the amendments. Amendments cannot be separated from the motion to which they are attached by this or any other process. The motion to table being the highest of subsidiary motions, it may be used when other subsidiary motions are pending. For instance: Motions have been presented to an assembly as follows: Main motion, amendments of the first and second degree and the motion to refer the question to a committee. While the latter motion is pending the motion to lay the question on the table is carried. This, of course, removes the four questions from the assembly.

To take from the table. When a question is taken from the table it comes back to the assembly in exactly the same condition as when laid on the table. Where a question goes to the table after the previous question is ordered, it comes back to

the assembly subject to that order and the voting would follow without debate the same as if the question had not been laid aside. There are apparent exceptions to this rule, however, as tabling the following motions tables nothing else:

Amendments to minutes.

Amendments to by-laws, etc., already adopted.

Appeal from the decision of the chair.

To reconsider a vote.

To rescind.

Questions of privilege.

In the absence of a special rule the right to take a question from the table ends with the session. In this connection it is advisable to adopt a rule making it allowable to take a question from the table at the session following the one at which it was laid on the table.

Illustration. A resolution is pending as follows: "To give an entertainment for the benefit of the orphan asylum." An amendment is then made seconded and stated as follows:

President: It is moved and seconded to amend the resolution by adding "and the Newsboys' Home."

Mrs. Holt secures recognition and says: I move to lay the question on the table.

This motion is put to vote immediately, as it is not debatable, and carried. After business has intervened Mrs. Jones secures recognition and says: I move to take from the table the question relating to giving an entertainment for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and the Newsboys' Home.

This is seconded, stated, voted upon and carried, whereupon the President says:

The question before the assembly is the resolution [she states it] and the amendment [she states it]. The question is on the amendment to add "and the Newsboys' Home." Are you ready, etc.

The question may now be debated and treated the same as if it had not been laid aside.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason.—*Sir Edward Coke.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy
Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself
Values the latest link in the fair chain
Of noble sequences."—*Goethe's Iphigenia*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

13. (Aug., 1900.) TOWER.—Silence Tower, b. Aug. 27, 1684, oldest child of Samuel² (bap. in Hingham, Mass., Jan. 26, 1661-2). He married (first) Dec. 14, 1683, Silence Damon, daughter of John and Catharine (Merritt) Damon. She was born in Scituate 1663; died 1702. Samuel² Tower was son of John² (Robert¹ of Eng.), bap. in Hingham, Eng., May 17, 1609, resident of Hingham, Mass., 1637. In 1645 he (John) was one of the seven men chosen "to order the prudential affairs of the town."—Hist. Hingham, Vol. II.

274. (2) TILTON—SUTPHEN.—I have direct lineage from Dirck Van Zutphen, who came to America 1651 from Holland, living in N. Y., and later in N. J. He died in 1707. Would like to correspond with M. E. B.—G. F. P.

349. LANIER.—John Lanier came to America in 1716 and settled on a grant of land ten miles square where the city of Richmond, Vir., now

stands. He married Elizabeth Hicks. Their children were—Mary, b. 1744; Robert, b. 1746; Sarah, b. 1748; Bettie Hicks, b. 1750; Catherine, b. 1752; Martha, b. 1754; Rebecca, b. 1757; Thomas, b. 1760; Susannah, b. 1763; Lewis, b. 1765; Francis, b. 1767; William, b. 1769 or 71 (date is obscure). Sarah married, first, Micajah Watkins; second, James Chalmers. Rebecca married Joseph Williams. The above may be of interest to "Mrs. J. B. C." although not an answer to her query.—Mrs. J. E. R. of N. Car.

378. (2) BARR.—L. D. E. may be interested in the following. My grandfather was John Barr. He married, first, Sarah Moors; second, Emily Thatcher. He lived in Groton and Lowell, Mass., where his first wife died. He afterward lived in Rumney and Hebron, N. H., and finally moved to Manchester, where he died in 1875. He had a sister Margaret living in Philadelphia who outlived him, but was never married.—S. E. N.

420. BASSETT.—Joseph Bassett married in Hingham Oct. 16, 1677, Martha Hobart, b. June 1, 1647, youngest daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Hobart. Is W. H. C. certain that he had a previous wife?—L. B. N.

428. CRISWELL.—The only name of Criswell appearing in "New York in Revolution," page 200, is John Criswell, enlisted in Ulster Co. militia, Hardenburgh's regiment.—G. E. M. L.

400. (2) TODD.—(Correction.)—William¹ Todd was married 1592; his son William² was born 1593. Samuel³ b. 1645, d. 1714. A. A. B. says Alice (not Abigail) Pritchard was the wife of William Bradley. In Tuttle Genealogy she is called Abigail.

QUERIES.

434. (1) POMEROY.—Pomeroy (possibly the name was Brick Pomeroy) enlisted from N. Y. He had three children: Hannah, John, Seth (possibly others).

(2) DUNBAR.—Dunbar enlisted probably from Mass., afterward lived in Northern New York. Children were Charles, Ben, Orpha.

(3) PARMELEE.—Giles Parmelee enlisted from Conn. He had sister Martha and brother Quartus. Any information concerning any of the above families will be appreciated.—E. C. G.

435. CHAMBERLAIN—BABCOCK.—I desire information of the ancestry of Samuel Chamberlain, born at Petersham, Mass., July 6, 1766; also of his wife, Barbara Babcock, born Feb. 18, 1769.—J. B. S.

If the inquirer will correspond with Geo. W. Chamberlain, Sec'y Genealogical Bureau, Weymouth, Mass., she may learn something regarding Samuel Chamberlain, as he has the Chamberlain Vital Records of Petersham, 1745-1845.—F. C. M.

436. GOOCH—CLAIBORNE.—I would like the names of the children of William Gooch, who married Ursula, daughter of Col. William Claiborne, of King William Co., Vir. Also descendants of the brothers of

Major William Gooch, who was buried on Temple Farm, 1655, aged 29 years.—G. G. G.

437. (1) TUCKER.—Place of birth and parentage desired of Abigail —, who married Josiah Tucker. A son born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 26, was named Swallow Tucker.

(2) CARTER—TUCKER.—Anything concerning Lucretia Carter, who married, in Hollis, N. H., Swallow Tucker. She died in Brookline, N. H., Mar. 27, 1774, in the 27th year of her age.

(3) YORK—PERKINS.—Who were the parents of John York, who married, Dec. 2, 1802, Rebecca Perkins, both of Orrington, Me.? He served in the War of 1812 and never returned. Was he the father of Paulina, Franklin, George, Isaac and Elbridge Gerry York? Would like any information regarding this family.

(4) WARD—BLAKE.—Parentage of Deborah Ward, who married, Sept. 2, 1785, in Milton, Mass., Ezekiel Blake.

(5) AIKEN—WILSON.—Information of the families of Jane Aiken and her husband, Robert Wilson. They were married in Chester, N. H., probably Nov. 13, 1759. She died in Chester 1821, aged 86 years.

(6) MOORE.—Parentage and any Rev. record of Gershom Moore, born in Trenton, N. J., 1775. He had brothers, David and Asher, and sister Susanna.

(7) ROSS—MOORE.—Sarah Ross, wife of Gershom Moore, was born in Little York, Penn., 1777. She married, first, — Davidson, and had son Hillian. Information of her parentage or her family connections is greatly desired.

(8) ROBERTS—BESS.—Who were the ancestors of Stephen Roberts, born in Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y., died in Seneca Falls, and of his wife, Caroline Bess? Were either family connected with Rev. service?

(9) BURNHAM.—Can anyone give the record of William Burnham? Family tradition says he served in Rev. war in Vir. He went from Mass., 1760-1770, settled in the county of Warwick and built the house where C. H. Burnham, Esq., lived (1900), Warwick Co., Vir.—N. W. A.

438. PINDELL.—Information is desired of Richard Pindell, surgeon in Rev. war. He was from Maryland—afterwards moved to Ky. Any dates connected with his life desired.—A. J. O.

439. DEWEES—KOSTER—BOEHM.—Cornelius Dewees, who married Margaret Koster, had children baptized at Skippack, Philadelphia (Montgomery) county, Pa., in 1710-11, and Cornelius Dewees Cooper, of Whitmarsh township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pa., married Maria Philippina Boehn, daughter of the Rev. John Philip Boehm. In 1745 they owned land on the Skippack, and in 1751 resided in Gloucester county, New Jersey. What relationship, if any, existed between the above named Dewees? Who were the children of each? Any information concerning these and their antecedents and descendants, and concerning the family or Koster will be appreciated.—E. A. W.

THE OPEN LETTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 14, 1904.

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

The Daughters will all rejoice to know that the Flag Bill introduced in their behalf in the Senate by Honorable Joseph V. Quarles was passed by that body on Saturday, March 12.

The bill is still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced by the Honorable J. H. Davidson (H. R. 4699).

The season is well advanced but there is still plenty of time for the passage of this bill, and the duty falls upon every Daughter to do all in her power to impress the Representatives of her State in Congress with the fact that the public is in earnest in this matter, and that the Daughters only speak for the public in asking for and urging a favorable report by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and in respectfully requesting the House of Representatives to take early action upon this bill.

Slight amendments to the original bill were made by the Senate Committee, and the bill as passed by the Senate is as inclosed.

The chairman of the Flag Committee asks every member of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution, to write and to induce influential and representative citizens in their respective localities, to write to their Representatives in Congress, calling their attention to this bill, and requesting that it may be passed at an early day.

Hoping for a hearty response from the Daughters throughout the country, I am,

Yours very cordially,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,

Chairman Flag Committee, National Society D. A. R.

58th CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

S. 1426.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOVEMBER 19, 1903.

Mr. QUARLES introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JANUARY 29, 1904.

Reported by Mr. QUARLES, with amendments

A BILL

To prevent the desecration of the American Flag.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall in any manner place upon or attach to or cause to be in any manner placed upon or attached to the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, any advertisement, trade-mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, or who shall exhibit or display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof whereon is placed or to which is attached any advertisement, trade-mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall imitate or represent, or cause to be imitated or represented, the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade-mark, label, device, for exclusive or personal gain, or profit upon any material, article, goods, or merchandise, or who shall exhibit, display, or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale any material, article, goods, or merchandise bearing in any manner any semblance, imitation, or representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade-mark, label or device, for exclusive or personal gain, or profit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the United States and worn by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge and insignia of their order may continue to be so worn by them.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with malice or indignity, wantonly deface, or destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provi-

sion of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than *ten* dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall not be construed to cover or prohibit any act permitted or required by any law of Congress, or by any lawful regulation of the War Department or the Navy Department, nor to prohibit a representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States in any book or periodical, or in any historical representation or decorative picture unassociated with advertisement of any kind.

BOOK NOTES.

A COLONIAL MAID OF OLD VIRGINIA. By *Lucy Foster Madison*. Illustrated by Clyde P. Deland. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1903. 412 pp.

This is the story of the struggles of the colonists to achieve the liberties wherewith God had endowed them, and the part played by a woman in the great drama. The adopted niece of a wealthy planter shows her devotion to the cause of freedom. Virginian life in those brave days is finely portrayed. It is a well told story, pleasing to read, and especially pleasing to those who, who delight to dwell on the facts and fancies of the heroic age which made us a nation.

SOME FAMOUS AMERICAN SCHOOLS. By *Oscar Fay Adams*. Publishers, Dana Estes and Co.

This is not a book of statistics, nor is it a series of essays on teaching. It is bright, interesting and popular account of nine noted American schools for boys. Among the schools are Phillips Exeter, Phillips, Andover, Groton and St. Marks. It includes anecdotes, sketches, and accounts of the athletic life. The boys of those schools now grown to men will read it with delight and recall as they read their own doings while they were pupils. They will give the book to their sons. The boys now in school will be equally charmed. The fifty half-tone illustrations add much to the interest.

Then liberty, like day,
Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from heaven
Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.—*Cowper*.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

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MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *Founder.*
Concord, Mass.

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2144 California Ave., Washington, D. C.

President,

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1404 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I St., Washington, D. C.

Vice- President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
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178 Union Ave., Saratoga, N. Y.

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D. C.

Chaplain.

MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17 to 22, 1904.

Sunday, April 17, 4 p. m. Public patriotic exercises at the Church of the Covenant, Conn. Ave. and 18th Street.

Monday, April 18. Headquarters of the Society, Room 56, 902 F Street. Registry of members. Distribution of badges.

Tuesday, April 19. Patriotic field day at Mt. Vernon. The trip will be made by boat and by train. Patriotic exercises around the National Society's tree. Placing the wreath on Washington's tomb with appropriate ceremonies. Examination of the mansion and relics. An opportunity will also be given to visit Arlington.

Wednesday, April 20, 10 a. m. Church of the Covenant, Conn. Ave. and 18th Street. Annual reports. Return of the national emblem and its award for 1904. Award of the loving cup.

2.30 p. m. Members who desire to join parties for sightseeing in and around Washington will meet at headquarters, Room 56, 902 F Street. The parties will be under the care of friends who will act as a volunteer corps of guides.

Thursday, April 21, 9.30 a. m. Headquarters Room 56, 902 F Street. Sightseeing parties.

4-7 p. m. Reception at Washington Club, 1710 I Street, N. W. Guests may appear in colonial costume.

Friday, April 22. Any unfinished business or new business.

Through the generosity of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution is able to offer a beautiful silver loving cup to the child who secures the largest amount of money for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, between this date and April 19, 1904. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., national treasurer, Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The cup will be awarded during the annual convention of the Society which is to be held in the third week of April, 1904.

JANUARY MEETING, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of January, at the Church of the Covenant.

The members present were as follows: The founder, Mrs. Lothrop, the president, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Bond and Miss Tulloch.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The registrar reported 26 applications for membership, 23 of which were confirmed. The papers of the other three being incomplete, were accepted conditionally.

The recording secretary asked authority to have a new supply of postal cards printed for notification of monthly meetings. Her request was granted.

A letter of acceptance from Mrs. Bascom, the newly appointed state director for Missouri, was read.

Mrs. Lothrop, founder and honorary president of the society, gave an interesting account of the planting of the society's tree at Mt. Vernon several years ago and outlined a program of exercises for the approaching convention.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that Mrs. Lothrop's scheme be adopted, which motion being seconded and put to vote, was carried.

The president appointed the following committee to arrange the details of the convention:

Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Darwin and Miss Tulloch.

It was decided as eminently fitting to have religious services in the Church of the Covenant on the Sunday preceding the convention.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$107.06, and in answer to inquiry was informed that the change in date of the convention, will not change the date of paying fees.

It was announced that all arrangements had been made, and the next meeting of the board would be held in Room 56, Washington Loan and Trust Building.

Mrs. Lothrop moved that \$5.00 be given the sexton of the Church of the Covenant to compensate him in some measure for his work in making the board comfortable at its meetings. Seconded and carried.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported the formation of a new society in Boston, with Mrs. Chas. H. Bond as president, who was confirmed. The vice-president in charge of organization also stated that Mrs. Pound had declined the office of state director for Nebraska, and she was instructed to confer with the state regent of Nebraska in the matter of selecting another candidate.

Mrs. Marsh, state director for the District of Columbia, resigned the presidency of the Piram Ripley Society, nominating Miss Sidney Alice Duffie as her successor. Mrs. Marsh's resignation was accepted, and Miss Duffie's appointment confirmed conditionally, until she shall have become a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Taylor was appointed a committee on badges, and the recording secretary instructed to inform her of the fact, also to write to Mr. Byron Adams relative to the matter of printing, about which some misunderstanding has arisen.

Mrs. Bond accepted her re-appointment as state director for Wyoming.

The board then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

OUR NATION'S FLAG by *Colonel Nicholas Smith* is a valuable book which will be noticed later. It includes an account of the many banners used during the Revolutionary war by the colonies. A synopsis of the debates in congress relative to the alterations in the flag from 1795 to 1818 is a valuable part of the work.

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE is a good periodical devoted especially to the history of that state. As so many trace back their lineage to those who came with the "judicious Hooker" and other noble pioneers of that day who left England's shores for freedom's sake it cannot fail to have interested subscribers even in the remote corners of the United States.

Many articles and reports of great value and interest are of necessity crowded over to another month.

But dream not helm and harness
The signs of valor true;
Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battle ever knew.—*Whittier.*

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. EMILY C. CARTER, "Real Daughter," Wenonah Chapter, Winona, Minnesota, died November 6, 1903, in her ninety-third year. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sense of loss and tendered their heartfelt sympathy to her family.

MRS. MARY STRYKER SWIFT, charter member Mah-we-na-wa-sigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, New York, has recently entered the Silent City. Her constant interest in the work and welfare of the chapter insures the grateful remembrance of its members, and her loss will long be deeply felt.

MRS. NORA PALMER TOMPKINS, widow of the late Judge Henry Bethune Tompkins, died of pneumonia at Atlanta, Georgia, January 4, 1904, in her 34th year. She was a member of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, a leader in the social world and a woman of great beauty and culture.

MRS. REGINA CALDER MITCHELL, wife of Ehrman B. Mitchell, entered into rest at her home in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1904. She was a much loved member of the Harrisburg Chapter.

MRS. ROBERT MCCOMBS, Lawrence Chapter, New Castle, N. Y., died January 13, 1904.

MRS. NETTIE F. HOWE, wife of Willard Howe, and daughter of Moses M. and Harriet (Herring) Fiske, died September 17, 1903, South Framingham, Massachusetts. She was a charter member and regent of the Framingham Chapter and much interested in all good work.

MRS. HARRIET LANDER LOOP, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, died January 18, 1904. She was the wife of E. Sterling Loop, of an old Wyoming Valley family, and a descendant of the Rev. Nathan Brewster. She was active in all good works and will be missed by those in all the walks of life.

MISS ABIGAIL SHORT, "Real Daughter," Old Newbury Chapter, died September 1, 1903, in Newbury. She was the daughter of Moses Short, a soldier of the Revolution.

MRS. ELLEN L. GARDNER, Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut, widow of the late Major Nathan R. Gardner, died December 26, 1903, at Baltic, Connecticut.

MRS. ANNA RODMAN JONES FERGUSON, Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pennsylvania, has been called away early in a life that was noble and promising. The chapter feels deeply her loss.

MRS. CHARLES F. KENDALL, Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died at her home, February 14, 1904. She was an honored and beloved member.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGH- TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASH- INGTON, D. C., APRIL 18, 1904.

The following Associations have granted a reduction of a fare and one-third, on the certificate plan, to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., April 18-23, 1904.

The Trunk Line Association, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof).	Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville.	Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna.	Jamestown and Chautauqua.	Pennsylvania, including Buffalo and Allegheny
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	Lehigh Valley.	Valley Division (formerly W. N. Y. & P., and Allegheny Valley Railways).
Central of New Jersey.	New York Central & Hudson River, (Main Line and Branches, including R., W. & O., Adirondack and Penn. Divisions, but not including stations on the Harlem and Putnam Division).	Northern Central.
Chesapeake & Ohio (Huntington, W. Va., and east thereof).		Philadelphia & Erie.
Chesapeake Steam Ship Co.		Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.
Cumberland Valley.		Washington Southern.
Delaware & Hudson.	New York, Ontario & Western.	West Jersey and Seashore.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Erie (Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, and east thereof).		West Shore.

The New England Passenger Association, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	Grand Trunk Ry.	Portland & Rumford Falls Ry.
Boston & Albany R. R.	Maine Central R. R.	
Boston & Maine R. R.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Rutland R. R.
Central Vermont R. R.		Washington County R. R.

The Central Passenger Association.—The territory of the Central Passenger Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

The Southeastern Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi river.

The Western Passenger Association.—The territory east of the Missouri river and west of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and Trans-Missouri territory.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau.—Covering state of Texas, Indian and Oklohoma territories, and state of Missouri south of Missouri river.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from April 18th to April 23rd, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than April 14th nor later than April 20th.

Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you *request a certificate*. *Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt*. These tickets are not restricted to members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agents will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, in the lobby of Chase's Theater.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on April 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. *A fee of 25 cents will be collected for each certificate validated*. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or, if you arrive at the meeting later than April 22d, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated, and consequently you will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. *No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated*.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates, obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey: *Provided, however,* That if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled, up to April 27th, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

8. Certificates are *not transferable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferable*.

9. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate, available at all times for children of prescribed age.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are located in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, 902 F street, N. W.

HOTELS—EUROPEAN PLAN.

The New Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, opposite Grand Opera House. Rates—Single room, \$2.50 and up.

The Raleigh, Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street. Rates—Single room, without bath, \$2.00 and up.

AMERICAN PLAN.

The Riggs House, 15th and G streets. Rates—Single room, \$3.00 and up; two in a room, \$6.00 and up.

The Arlington Hotel, Vermont avenue, between H and I streets. Rates—\$5.00 per day.

The Shoreham, Fifteenth and H streets. Rates—Two in room, double bed, \$3.50.

The Cochran, Fourteenth and K streets. Rates—\$3.50 and up, two in room; \$4.00, one in room; \$4.50 with bath.

The Ebbitt House, Fourteenth and F streets. Rates—\$3.00 per day.

The Elsmere, H street between 14th and 15th streets. Rates—\$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 per week.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Miss Yancey, 1206 18th street. Rates—\$2.00 per day. Miss Camp, 1217 N street. Rates—\$1.50 with board. Mrs. Bryan, 1204 N. street. Rates—\$1.50 per day, two in room. \$2.00 per day, one in double room.

Committee on Railroads and Hotels:

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, *Chairman*,

MRS. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,

MRS. EUGENE WARE.

PROGRAM
OF THE
THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

April 18 to 23, 1904.

CHASE' THEATER,

Entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Fifteenth,

Washington, D. C.

1904.

THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

General Information.

For convenience, this program is divided into sessions, but it is recommended that it be followed *seriatim*.

There will be two sessions daily, one from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4.30 o'clock p. m., with a recess from 1 to 2 o'clock, the other at 8 o'clock p. m.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor.

Honorary and Ex-officers will occupy boxes.

All motions must be made in writing, signed by the mover, properly seconded, and sent to the Recording Secretary General.

Roberts' Rules of Order will be the accepted authority on Parliamentary Law.

Roll-call will be answered by State Regents for their delegations, the Chapter Regents responding for their own Chapters and representations.

Special business sessions may be held during the Congress.

Notices will be read before the close of each session and posted on the bulletin board in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

Orders will be taken for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Lineage Book, the Directory, the Smithsonian Report and the Insignia, in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

The headquarters of the National Society, 902 F Street, will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. from Monday, February 18th, to Saturday, February 23rd, inclusive, for the convenience of visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERI-
CAN REVOLUTION.

PROGRAM.

Monday, April 18th, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Prayer by the Chaplain General and the Congress:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the Fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the Patriotic Society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our Fathers and Mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our Fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Iowa.

Report of Credential Committee.

Roll-call of Delegates.

Report of the Program Committee.

Consideration of Amendments.

There will be no session on Monday evening, in order to give an opportunity to the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the Official Reception from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, April 19, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers.

Reports of National Officers.

Report of National Officers limited to five minutes.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General.

The Registrar General.

The Treasurer General, followed by the Report of the Auditing Committee.

The Historian General.

The Librarian General.

Presentation of Reports of State Regents (limited to three minutes).

The Congress re-convenes at 2.15 p. m. to take a recess at 2.30 o'clock, for laying of the Corner Stone, Memorial Continental Hall.

Address by the President General, by the Founders, and appropriate exercises.

Wednesday, April 20, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Memorial Continental Hall,

Supervisory.

Franco-American.

The Committee to Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Revolutionary Relics.

National University.

To Prevent the Desecration of the United States Flag.

Ways and Means.

The Report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Report of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Report of the Magazine Committee.

Address by Judge John Good on Preservation of Historic Jamestown.

Presentation of the Reports of State Regents.

Thursday, April 21, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of the election of State Regents.

Nominations:

National Officers.

Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Elections.

Report of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers.

New Business.

Friday, April 22, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of Elections.

New Business.

Saturday, April 23, 1904.

10 o'clock a. m.

The Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Reading of the Minutes.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

The adjournment of the Thirteenth Continental Congress.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., Milford, Conn.	MRS. D. D. COLTON, California, 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J. 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.	MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y.
MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 586 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,** 1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo. **MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,** Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, Tacoma, State of Washington, **MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,** 132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, Iowa, "The Arlington," Washington, D. C. **MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Vermont,** Brattleboro, Vermont.
MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn., 449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn. **MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,** Butte, Montana, 1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois. **MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,** 400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TRUNIS S. HAMLIN,
 1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. AUGUSTA D. GEER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. J. P. DOLLIVER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
 and 1415 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama,** **Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH,** South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
Arizona, **Mrs. WALTER TALBOT,** 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas, **Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON,** 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, **Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT,** 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, **Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE,** 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver V. S. R.
Connecticut, **Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY,** 46 Park Street, New Haven.
Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R.
Delaware, **Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,** Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Ave-
nue, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.
Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville.
Mrs. DENNIS KAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
- Georgia, Mrs. I. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
*Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette.
- Indian Territory, . Mrs. JOSEPH STORY Child, Purcell.
- Iowa, Mrs. W. F. PECK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines.
V. S. R.
- Kansas, Mrs. W. R. STANLEY, "Riverside, Wichita.
- Kentucky, Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
V. S. R.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TREBAULT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New
Orleans
- Maine, Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.
V. S. R.
- Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
V. S. R.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis
V. S. R.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
- Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLER, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
Mrs. JASPER LEGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln.
V. S. R.
- New Hampshire, . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
- New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C.,
and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
- New Mexico, . . . Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
V. S. R.
- North Carolina . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- North Dakota . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.
- *Deceased

- Oklahoma Terr'y, . Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
 Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
 Pennsylvania, . Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster.
 Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 353 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte.
 V. S. R.
 Rhode Island, . . Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
 V. S. R.
 South Carolina, . Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
 South Dakota, . Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron.
 Tennessee, . . . Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
 Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
 Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
 Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
 Utah, Mrs. GEORGE Y. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 Mrs. J. E. ORMSEER, Brandon. V. S. R.
 Virginia, Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
 Washington, . . Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
 Mrs. THOMAS B. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
 West Virginia, . Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
 Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
 Wisconsin, . . . Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming, . . . *Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1311 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. F. W. MONDRILL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C.
 and New Castle. V. S. R.
 *Deceased.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

By permission of the National Board of Management, this matter is now published, to be read in connection with the minutes of the October Board meeting:

On Friday, October 2nd, the following motion was offered by Mrs. Simpson: "Whereas, all legislative and judicial power of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress (Art. V., Sec. 2) it is not in the power of the Board to grant the petition of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"But the Board, recognizing its moral obligation to support a Chapter which has been legally organized and whose delegates have been duly accepted and seated in the Continental Congress, desires to express its entire disapproval of any action excluding any Chapter from any meeting called in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Seconded by Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Crossman and Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. Lippitt said: "Is it quite fair to have this spread on the minutes? It seems to me this is a personal matter. The Board cannot do anything. This was not a State Conference that did this; it was a vote of the delegates to the Congress. It has nothing to do with

the State of Pennsylvania. The State Regent of Pennsylvania is the same as the State Regent of every other State; she has nothing more than what is delegated to her by her State,—just as in my State, I have the courtesy of my people behind me. This motion seems really to arraign her. She cannot sit here and arraign her own people. The trouble was with the delegates to the Congress. The delegates to the Congress passed this, and the State Regent has just said,—which I have heard for the first time,—that every Daughter in Pennsylvania and every member-at-large could go to that Conference and have a voice. I understand there is no vote taken in any way affecting national work. Any member can go, even a member-at-large, who chooses to pay ten cents, and have a voice. That makes it a conference of members, not of Chapters, and the delegates to the Congress are entirely different. They had nothing to do with the Pennsylvania State Conference.

"I do not think that the resolution which has just been read is fair to the State of Pennsylvania. The delegates to the Congress passed this vote. We cannot do anything; therefore, if we can do nothing, why try to create an unpleasant atmosphere. It does seem to me that this is not quite fair and just. The other side has said nothing, and by passing the motion just read, this Board will force the State Regent of Pennsylvania to put this thing out, and it goes out from the National Board, and the State Regent would be placed in the position of animadverting against her own people. Simply say we can do nothing in this matter. What power there is is vested in the Continental Congress and the Judicial Committee, which is supposed to take the power from the Board; therefore, let us lay the matter on the table, with a courteous reply that it is not in our power to deal with it."

The following statement is published by permission of the National Board of Management:

To the President General and National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

When I received from Philadelphia Chapter, early in April, 1901, the unsought honor of the nomination for State Regent of Pennsylvania, I knew *nothing whatever* of Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey, nor her difficulties. From the lady *herself* came my first information on this matter, through a letter late in April, on the day before my formal nomination in Philadelphia. I was elected early in May by the National Board of Management. During that month I was requested by Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey to meet her and investigate her differences with Independence Hall Chapter. I felt, however, I must know something of the duties and routine of my office before taking any action.

At my first meeting with the National Board of Management, in June, 1901, one month after my election, I found that these vexed questions had been before the Board for many months, and two of my predecessors had already worked over the matter. The Board being only administrative, acknowledged it could do nothing. At that same meeting, June 6, 1901, the following motions were passed by Miss Mickley: "I move that the affairs of the Independence Hall Chapter be referred to a committee of delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress, in accordance with the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania."

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the State Regent of Pennsylvania inform Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey, who is now present in the office, of this action of the Board." Motion carried. (See AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July, 1901, p. 129.)

I immediately waited upon Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey to inform her of this action of the Board, accompanied by Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware. At this interview, in the presence of these ladies, I expressed to Miss Baird-Huey my unalterable determination to see *no party on either side* of the questions at issue until the meeting of the investigating committee in February, 1902.

Through loyalty to the National Board, I declined in August a request from Miss Baird-Huey to investigate the affair myself, in Philadelphia, still believing a Congressional committee, in February, 1902, *the only just way*. Had this plan been followed, *I firmly believe* the affair would have been honestly investigated and settled at that time.

In October, 1901, I learned of Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey's refusal to await this Congressional investigation and before February, 1902, she had entered a civil suit in the courts of Philadelphia, preferring this mode of investigation. This course rendered useless any request on my part for the appointment of an investigating committee from the Congress.

Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey has charged me with not answering her letters. In October, 1901, I wrote her two letters under dates, October 5th, and later. The general tone and wording of her replies were such as to furnish to my own mind ample reason for holding no further personal communication; hence, my subsequent silence.

The statement made, that at the October, 1901, Board meeting I "was present at that meeting and knew that the application was *refused*" is an error. I had been present for three days at that October meeting, but, understanding that the Board having no further business of importance, would adjourn at 6 p. m., at 5 p. m. I left for my home. The session, however, was unexpectedly continued during the evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Management in November, 1901, an application for a Chapter in Philadelphia was presented and granted, in spite of my objection. Having attended only three Board meetings I did not understand the necessity of saying "I protest." But I spoke

of three large chapters already formed in Philadelphia, also three on the outskirts, all doing beautiful work, and said: "if every disgruntled member be allowed to leave a chapter and form a new one, where will be the reduction of representation, we State Regents are now working on?" Those two sentences show conclusively that I objected, even though I did not say "protest." *In the two statements made against me the whole of my remarks have not been quoted.* My first intimation that an application for a chapter had been presented at the October meeting, during the evening and after I had left, was when examining the records in regard to this subject, in February, 1904, more than two years afterward.

My much-quoted note to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, on this subject, was as follows: "Will you put in writing your statement that neither the name 'the New Philadelphia Chapter,' or a 'New Chapter in Philadelphia,' is the name and you will *not* allow either those names or the name of 'Independence.' I can show that to the protesting parties. I assure you that I will be *more than glad* not to have the protest brought before the Board.

S. C. FRAZER."

The answer was: "Chapter names cannot be duplicated, according to Statute 150 (Vol. X, p. 441). No name for the Chapter referred to has been submitted to me. When a name is presented, the same will be brought to the Board for approval. M. B. TULLOCH."

I wrote my note hurriedly, in a crowded Board room, at the first meeting after Congress, 1902. The words "in it," which have caused so many criminations, were no intentional misquotation. It is a case of the spirit and letter of the law. My letter to Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey's Chapter was written nineteen months afterward and I had no copy of my first note. It is generally recognized that the word "Independence" in the name "Declaration of Independence" Chapter has caused, and will continue to cause, endless confusion, to avoid which, was the reason for this note. Relying on the written words from the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, "when a name is presented, the same will be brought to the Board for approval," I was astonished when the name "Declaration of Independence" was sent me in August, 1902, as no name had ever been so presented. The name of the Chapter had been in existence over a year when I wrote the letters to Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey's Chapter, in Sept., 1902, which are published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for 1903. In November, 1903, two months after that letter was written, and again in January, 1904, at a meeting of the Board of Management, did the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization say to me: "I did not have to bring it to the Board." Had I been told that a year and two months before, I should have acted differently.

In June, at a Board meeting, there was a motion as follows: "I

move that a committee of five be appointed from this Board, not active officers, to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation."

I immediately moved that those appointed should make an oath that they were unprejudiced. It never came into my mind, much less did I, at a meeting of the National Board in December, 1902, "endeavor to have Declaration of Independence Chapter thrown out of the Twelfth Congress." That the Board of Management of Declaration of Independence Chapter ostensibly believes this, does not make it a fact.

I was *never* compelled by anything, nor anybody, to call the meeting of Chapter Regents in Philadelphia, November 2, 1903, in regard to the motion passed by the Congressional delegates in February, 1901. Except for this action, taken at this Regents' meeting in regard to the acceptance of the per capita tax, the State Conference would have been held in Pittsburgh in November, 1903 (as it had been in Bellefonte in 1902), without the Declaration of Independence Chapter. I *never* heard of this Chapter issuing an injunction until I read it in the communication forwarded to me, under date of January 2, 1904, signed by the Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter. I called this meeting of Chapter Regents, or their representatives, asking for a written "yes" or "no" from a Regent unable to come or send a representative to Philadelphia, November 2, 1903, hoping to bring harmony. I knew it was not technically regular, but expedient, and so stated to the few there present. Of the vote of that meeting an official notification was sent to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, November 2, 1903.

It is unjustifiable that the Board of Management of Declaration of Independence Chapter should have sent out to the world a statement such as this: "It understands that at the State meeting of 1902, the matter" was not so much "taken up" by the delegates, as by the State Regent of Pennsylvania; and that the now famous resolution would never have been adopted but for that officer."

The Board of Management of Declaration of Independence Chapter should know the truth before making such a statement and not hide behind "understands."

Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey, who was present at that same "State meeting" of 1902 knows that this statement of her Board of Management is absolutely incorrect.

Throughout my term of office I have publicly expressed both willingness and intent to be present at any investigation of the differences between Miss Baird-Huey and Independence Hall Chapter, that I might see both sides treated with absolute justice. I went into the State Regency entirely unpledged and ignorant of these affairs. I have been animated by a most sincere desire to add no whit to this disturbance, but to strive for a peaceful termination. In an endeavor to steadfastly and with determination eliminate the personal element, my own convenience has never been considered. The duties of the office have

been my first thought and care at all times. Though unanimously endorsed by my own Chapter and many Chapters throughout the State,

a fourth term. I cannot, however, leave my office without this refutation. I have publicly and officially refused the nomination as State Regent for the year ending in 1904.

I request that this communication be spread in full upon the records of this Society. I also confidently expect this whole letter to be printed in the April number of the Magazine, as the accusing letters against me have already appeared there, or are now in print.

(Signed)

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,
Pennsylvania State Regent, D. A. R.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, February 2nd, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Hepburn-Smith; Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Quarles, Wisconsin; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Crosman, New York; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Holcombe, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mondell, Montana; Mrs. Montgomery, Oregon; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia. Vice-State Regents: Mrs. Ware, Kansas; Miss Herbert, New Jersey, and Mrs. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Weed moved that the minutes be approved subject to correction.

Mrs. Weed rose to a question of personal privilege, to state that Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, desired to meet

the Board in informal session, to discuss the matter of the Insignia. Mrs. Weed, as acting Chairman of the Insignia Committee, moved that the special order of the day for 2.30 should be the report of the Insignia Committee, and that Mr. Thomas have an interview with the Board in informal session at that time.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Brooks was requested to take the Chair.

After a general discussion of the Lineage Book now being prepared, Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the 17th and 18th volumes of the Lineage Book be sent to the printer immediately upon completion."

Seconded by Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed called attention to the notice sent out on the Board meeting cards in regard to having a photograph taken of the Board, and suggested that this be made a special order for 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock, upon motion, the Board adjourned until two, and at the suggestion of the Chair, the members were requested to meet at the photographer's at half-past twelve.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *February 2, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock by the President General.

The report of the Insignia Committee was read as follows:

The Insignia Committee has no further Report to make. It has been at work during the month on matters pertaining to the Insignia, but has nothing to present **upon** which action is required.

We desire to have the Board go into informal session to meet Mr. Thomas, representative of our official jewellers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., who desires to confer with us on business matters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HELENA HILL WEED, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

At half-past two o'clock the Board went into informal session, to receive Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Caldwell & Co.

At quarter past three the Board resumed the regular order of business and the reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the committees appointed by the President General at the January Board meeting were promptly notified. They were Insignia Committee; Committee on Chapter By-Laws, and Purchasing Committee. The additional appointments to the Judicial Committee and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee were also sent out, and all replies reported to the President General and the Chairmen of the respective committees.

The matters referred, respectively, to the Judicial Committee and the Publication Committee were attended to, according to instructions of the Board, and the different offices were furnished with copies of the motions passed in January relative to the filing of letters and the use of rubber stamps in the briefing of letters. Number of letters and postals written, 181.

Letters of regret for this meeting have been received from the following: Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Child, Indian Territory; Mrs. Peck, Iowa; Miss Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Alabama. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Walker, Missouri, and Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts.

I desire instructions from the Board in regard to the form of notifications to be sent to re-instated members.

At the last meeting in January it was ordered that the Treasurer General report the names of re-instated members to the Registrar General, who, in turn, shall report the same to the Board, incorporated in the regular monthly report from her department. It then fell to the duty of the Recording Secretary General to ~~issue~~ these notices, at the same time that the notification cards of election were sent out.

In the absence of any instructions from the Board, I sent out the notices in the form of letters; but I now wish to ask if the Board prefers a regular form, similar to the notification cards that are printed, and which go out immediately after the Board meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.

February 2, 1904.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of January, 1904, I have to report the following: Letters received, 136; letters written, 56; postal cards sent, 86. Application blanks issued, 2,955; copies of the Constitution, 282; circulars, "How to become a Member," 272; miniature blanks, 258; circulars for same, 258; Officers' lists, 243; transfer cards, 101.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of the State Regent of Wyoming have been sent to Hon. W. A. Richards and to Mrs. A. J. Parshall, Regent of the Cheyenne Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from the Vice-President General of Vermont, Mrs. Florence Grey Estey, conveying the news of the death of her brother.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to transmit to Mrs. Estey an expression of sympathy from the Board on the loss she has recently sustained in the death of her brother, _____.

Acknowledgments were read of the receipt of the resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. Harriet Richards, late State Regent of Wyoming, and of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, last Vice-State Regent of Indiana.

Reports of officers were resumed.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 443; applications verified, awaiting dues, 83; applications examined but incomplete, 143; applications received since Jan. 25, 1904, 93. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 3. Badge permits issued, 178; bar permits, 36; Recognition pins, 49. Letters written, 186; postals, 77. Resignations from the Society, 32; deaths, 45; members re-instated, 13.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

The report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Through the State Regent of Colorado I present for confirmation the appointment of Mrs. Mary Matteson Grant, as Chapter Regent at Denver, Colorado, and through the State Regent of Virginia the re-appointment of Miss Anna Mary Riddich, Suffolk, Virginia.

Formal authorization for organization is asked for three Chapters, one in Washington, District of Columbia, which is to be known as the "Continental Dames"; one in Montgomery, Alabama, and another in Pueblo, Colorado. The members of the Chapters forming in Pueblo and in Denver were formerly Daughters of the Revolution, and we are to be congratulated upon securing such able workers of the Daughters of the Revolution in our Society.

Regents' commissions issued, 12; charter applications issued, 5;

charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3. Letters received, 16; letters written, 149.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 469 new members' cards; 750 ancestor cards, 233 corrections, 98 marriages, 47 deaths, 100 dropped for non-payment of dues, 293 resignations, and 13 re-instatements, which makes the actual membership 39,164.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Smith inquired the number of Chapters in the District.

Mrs. Main, District Regent, replied that there are now sixteen Chapters in the District and over a thousand members of the National Society.

Mrs. Smith expressed the opinion that there was an undue proportion of Chapters in the District, as compared with other States, whose area was much greater, and that it seemed unfair to allow so many small Chapters the same privilege in the matter of representation at the Congress as the large Chapters have.

Mrs. Main replied that it was quite unusual that a locality of less than ten miles square—as is the District—could boast of so large a Daughters of the American Revolution membership, and also spoke of the excellent work of the Chapters here.

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "I must confess that I have sincere sympathy with the small Chapters. For our members who live in remote localities the small Chapters are their only refuge. We cannot, I think, discourage the small Chapters, even though we may feel that the District has too much representation in comparison with such States as Massachusetts or Connecticut. There, for instance, in the United States Senate, the great middle State, New York, is represented by two Senators; Illinois by two; Indiana by two, and Rhode Island, which is much smaller, by two. I cannot see how we can help ourselves, and I, personally, do not see any reason for discriminating against the small Chapters."

A short discussion followed.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Weed moved the acceptance of the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Motion carried.

(The January report of the Treasurer General having, through an error, appeared in the March number of the Magazine, this report is now published).

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

December 1-December 31, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

On hand December 1, 1903, \$14,148 23.

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,351, less \$52 refunded,	\$1,299 00	
Initiation fees, \$462, less \$11 refunded,	451 00	
Exchange,	10	
		1,750 10
Total,		\$15,898 33

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Postage,	\$10 00	
Office supplies,	77	
Extra clerical service,	10 00	
Clerical service, 1 clerk,	50 00	
		\$70 77

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	\$ 85	
Engrossing 5 charters,	3 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	70	
Clerical service, 2 clerks,	103 33	
		107 88

Office Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$1 02	
3 boxes seals,	4 20	
Making 1 record book,	5 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	5 85	
Extra clerical service,	3 50	
Stenographer,	100 00	
		119 57

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	\$ 50	
500 printed postals,	6 50	

Office supplies,	1 85	
Clerical service, part of 1 clerk's time,	30 00	
	<hr/>	38 85

Office Registrar General.

Postage,	\$1 66	
1,200 pin permits,	6 50	
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00	
Binding 6 volumes records,	18 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	3 35	
Extra clerical service,	25 00	
Clerical service, Genealogist and 2 clerks,	192 50	
	<hr/>	270 01

Office Treasurer General.

Extending grill work,	\$10 00	
Office supplies and cleaning file cases,	1 70	
Extra clerical service,	23 00	
Clerical service,	200 00	
	<hr/>	234 70

Office Librarian General.

Postage,	\$ 92	
Binding 26 volumes,	17 05	
Subscription to William and Mary Quarterly,	3 00	
Office supplies and expressage,	3 87	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	84 84

*Office Historian General.**Lingeage Book.*

Postage,	75	
Office supplies and car fare,	3 85	
Clerical service, compiler and part 1 clerk's time,	110 00	
	<hr/>	114 60

Office Assistant Historian General.

Postage,	\$ 25	
1 desk,	20 00	
Office supplies,	1 35	
	<hr/>	21 60

Magazine.

Postage for Editor,	\$5 00	
Stationery,	5 84	
Copyright fee,	6 00	
3 half-tone plates,	8 79	
1 hassock,	50	
Publishing and mailing December number,	284 01	
4th quarterly allowance Gen. Dep't,	25 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business manager's salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	493 47

Fifth Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Indexing and reading index proof,	\$90 33	
Clerical service,	9 50	
	<hr/>	99 83

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

1,000 circulars and 1,000 election certificates,	\$14 75	
	<hr/>	14 75

Postage.

Application blanks and Constitutions,	\$20 00	
	<hr/>	20 00

State Regent's Postage.

Indiana,	\$5 00	
New York,	5 00	
Pennsylvania,	5 00	
	<hr/>	15 00

Certificates.

Engrossing 563 certificates,	\$56 30	
	<hr/>	56 30

Continental Hall Committee.

Ways and Means Committee, 500 printed postals,	\$6 50	
	<hr/>	6 50

General Office.

Engrossing resolutions,	\$8 00	
Office supplies and car fare,	14 30	
Messenger service,	17 50	

Clerical service,	85 00	
		124 80
Rent of telephone,	\$6 75	6 75
Rent of office,	229 65	229 65
Total,		\$2,129 87
Balance, December 31, 1903—		
In National Metropolitan,	\$1,307 81	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	12,460 65	
		13,768 46

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank, as previously reported,	\$50 50
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PERMANENT FUND.

On hand, December 1, 1903,	\$34,968 91
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RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Nehemiah Leetts Chapter, Iowa,</i>	\$5 00	
<i>Rochester Chapter, Minnesota,</i>	5 00	
<i>Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, Ohio,</i>	5 00	
		15 00

Life Members.

Miss Grace Freeman, <i>Springfield Chapter, Illinois,</i>	\$12 50	
Mrs. Fannie Peck Potter, <i>General De La Fayette Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50	
Mrs. M. Louise Beardsley, <i>Oncida Chapter, New York,</i>	12 50	
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bentley, <i>James Wood Chapter, West Virginia,</i>	12 50	
		\$50 00

Recognition Pins.

Commission on Recognition Pins,	\$16 50	
		16 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, proceeds of entertainment given at residence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. Entertainment managed by Mrs. Eliza-

beth Gadsby, Mrs. Dennis Eagan and Mrs. Walter Acker, District of Columbia,	\$69 00
<i>Elder William Brewster Chapter, Illinois,</i>	5 00
<i>Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Illinois,</i>	25 00
Lord Baltimore Society, C. A. R., through Mrs. Louise S. Hubner, of <i>Baltimore Chapter, Maryland,</i>	25 00
<i>Eunice Baldwin Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	5 00
<i>Samuel Ashley Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	25 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	1 00
Mrs. Geo. T. Perkins, through Mrs. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	1 00
Mrs. Mary J. Foster, of <i>Col. Lowry Chapter, through Mrs. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	1 00
Mrs. A. W. Cutler, of <i>Morristown Chapter, through Mrs. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	1 00
Mrs. Willard Cutler, of <i>Morristown Chapter, through Mrs. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	1 00
Mrs. Frederick Burnham, of <i>Morristown Chapter, through Mrs. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	1 00
<i>Saratoga Chapter, New York,</i>	52 00
<i>Lagonda Chapter, Ohio,</i>	25 00
	<hr/> 237 00

Total, \$35,287 41

Refund on Account of Life Membership Fee.

Miss Alexandrine Rudd Taylor, <i>Denver Chapter, Colorado,</i>	\$12 50
	<hr/> 12 50

Total Permanent Fund, Dec., 31, 1903,	35,274 91
U. S. Registered bonds at face value,	55,000 00

Total assets Permanent Fund, Dec. 31, 1903, \$90,274 91

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, received since January 5, 1904.

BOOKS.

Genealogy of the Brewster Family. Presented by Henry C. Brewster.

Genealogy of the Dean Family Descended from Ezra Dean, of Plainfield, Conn., and Cranston, R. I. Compiled by Arthur D. Dean.

History of the Lent (Van Lent) Family in the United States, genealogical and biographical, from the time they left their native soil in Holland. By Nelson Burton Lent. Presented by the author.

Descendants of William Russell of Cambridge, Mass., about 1640. By Hezekiah Stone Russell. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of a part of the third branch of the Schermerhorn family in the United States. Compiled by Louis Y. Schermerhorn, C. E. Presented by the author.

From 1530 to 1900. Complete Lineage of the Sturges Family. From De Surges, Eng., and Cape Cod, Mass., to Vassalboro and Gorham. By Alonzo Walton Sturges. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of the Tripp Family Descended from Isaac Tripp, of Warwick, R. I., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. By Arthur Dean.

The Many-sided Franklin. By Paul Leicester Ford. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Pioneer Women of the West. By Elizabeth F. Ellet. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

Historic Side-Lights. By Howard Payson Arnold. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

A Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774 to 1903. Compiled under authority of Congress. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

General Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Phillips Exeter Academy, 1783-1903. Presented by the Academy through Prof. J. A. Tufts.

Contributions to the History of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

Life in a New England Town, 1787, 1788. Diary of John Quincy Adams while a student in the office of Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport. Edited by Charles Francis Adams.

A History of Adams County, Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, including character sketches of the prominent persons identified with the first century of the county's growth. By Nelson W. Evans and Emmons B. Stivers.

Memorial History of Hampstead, N. H. By Harriette Eliza Noyes. In two volumes. Vol. I. History of the Town. Vol. II. The Congregational Church, 1752-1902.

History of Scioto County, Ohio, together with a pioneer record of Southern Ohio. By Nelson W. Evans.

South Britain Sketches and Records. By W. C. Sharpe. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

History of the Town of Ledyard, 1650-1900. By Rev. John Avery. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

A Complete Copy of the Inscriptions Found on the Monuments, Headstones, etc., in the Oldest Cemetery in Norwalk, Conn. By David H. Van Hoosear. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith.

Our Nation's Flag in History and Incident. By Colonel Nicholas Smith.

The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States. By Joseph G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

The Battle of New Orleans, including the previous engagements between the Americans and the British, the Indians, and the Spanish which led to the final conflict on the 8th of January, 1815. By Zachary F. Smith. Presented by the Filson Club, through the President, F. T. Durrett.

Boston Marriages, 1700-1751. Twenty-eighth report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. Presented by Edward McGlenen, City Registrar.

Boston Marriages, 1752-1809. Thirtieth Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. Presented by Edward McGlenen, City Registrar.

Register of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri, 1901-1903. Compiled by Henry Cadle, Secretary.

Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains, 1835, '36 and '37. Containing a description of the geography, geology, climate and productions, and the number, manners and customs of the natives. By Rev. Samuel Parker. Presented by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed.

The Northwest Coast; or Three Years' Residence in Washington Territory. By James G. Swan. Presented by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed.

Records of Columbia Historical Society. Vol. I. Organization and Proceedings for 1894-'03. No. 1. Unwelcome Visitors to Washington, Aug. 24, 1814. By M. I. Weller and James Ewell. Military and Private Secretaries of George Washington. By Mary S. Beall. No. 2. Eighty Years of the Public Schools of Washington, 1805-1885. By J. Armond Wilson. No. 3. In Memoriam. Kate Field. By W. J. McGee. Joseph Meredith Toner. By Martin F. Morris. No. 4. Washington in the Forbes Expedition of 1758. By Joseph Meredith Toner. No. 5. Boundary Monuments of the District of Columbia. By Marcus Baker. No. 6. List of Officers and Members with Proceedings from Feb. 18, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1897. No. 7. Presented by the Columbia Historical Society.

Annals of the Carnegie Museum, 1902. No. 4 of Vol. I. Presented by W. J. Holland, Director.

Annals of the Carnegie Museum, 1903. Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. II. Presented by W. J. Holland, Director.

PAMPHLETS.

A Sketch of the Chandler Family in Worcester, Mass. By Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis. Presented by the author.

Memorial Sketch of the Life of Compatriot William McKinley. Member of the Society Sons of the American Revolution. By John Whitehead.

Journal and Letters of Rev. Henry True, of Hampstead, N. H., Chaplain N. H. Regiment of Provincial Army 1759 and 1762. An account of the battle of Concord by Captain Amos Barrett, a Minute-Man and participant. Presented by Henry True.

Life and Labors of Rev. Stephen Gano, M. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., 1792-1828. By Rev. Henry Melville King. Presented by the author.

Bulletin of the John Cary Descendants. By Rev. Seth Cary. Presented by the editor.

The Huguenot Element in Pennsylvania. By James B. Laux. Presented by the author.

Historical Sketch and Matters appertaining to the Copps Hill Burial Ground. Presented by the Board of Trustees of Cemetery Department of the City of Boston.

Historical Sketch and Matters appertaining to the Granary Burial Ground. Presented by the Board of Trustees of Cemetery Department of the City of Boston.

Historical Sketch and Matters appertaining to the King's Chapel Burying Ground. Presented by the Board of Trustees of Cemetery Department of the City of Boston.

Achenwall's Observations on North America, 1767. Translated by J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the translator.

The "Franklin Papers" in the American Philosophical Society. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Some New Franklin Papers. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Franklin's Bagatelles. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Some Letters of Franklin's Correspondents. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

German Universities. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

Chateau de Rochambeau. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

The American Philosophical Society, 1743-1903. By J. G. Rosengarten. Presented by the author.

An American Pilgrimage to a Quaker Shrine and a Prowl in the Fleet. By Rev. John Edgar Johnson. 2 copies. Presented by the author.

Help for the Hills. An account of the New Hampshire Land Company, a corporation chartered to depopulate and deforest a section of the White Mountains. By Rev. John Edgar Johnson. Presented by the author.

A Theatre Talk, "Wooden Men." By Rev. John Edgar Johnson. Presented by the author.

Views of the Phillips Exeter Academy. Presented by the Academy.

Catalogue of the Phillips Exeter Academy, 1802-1903. Presented by the Academy.

The Phillips Exeter Academy. An American School. By Prof. G. L. Kittridge. Presented by the Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Phillips Exeter Academy.. The Old and the New. By Ralph Hartt Bowles. Presented by the Academy.

Year Book, 1903-1904, Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, D. A. R., Athens, Ohio. Presented by Mrs. Floride K. Sprague.

Year Book, 1903-1904, Tidioute Chapter, D. A. R. Presented by the Chapter.

Catalogue of the Antique Silver and Glass Exhibition of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., Litchfield, Conn. Presented by Mrs. John Buel.

Photograph of the "Ellsworth Homestead" which was transferred to the D. A. R. of Connecticut in September, 1903. Presented by Mrs. W. W. Wilcox.

PERIODICALS.

<i>Annals of Iowa,</i>	January
<i>Bulletin New York Public Library,</i>	December
<i>Connecticut Magazine,</i>	December, 1902, 1903
<i>Essex Antiquarian,</i>	January
<i>Exonian, The,</i>	June, '03
<i>Exeter New Letter,</i>	June, '03
<i>Gulf States Historical Magazine,</i>	November, '03
<i>New Hampshire Genealogical Record,</i>	July, October, '03
<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,</i>	January
<i>"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly,</i>	January
<i>Patriotic Review,</i>	November
<i>True Republic,</i>	December-January
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,</i>	January

The above list comprises 33 books, 28 pamphlets, 16 periodicals and 1 photograph. 8 books were received in exchange for the Lineage Book, 2 from publishers for review and 23 were presented.

27 pamphlets were presented and 1 was received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

January 25, 1904.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: At this time I have to report that the entire 18th volume of the Lineage Book has been revised, corrected and edited. In the work upon this volume it has been necessary to write 223 letters. In reply 96 letters have been received. This volume will be held open for additions and corrections, contained in these letters, until the latest possible moment allowed for getting the volume printed without fail before the 10th of April. The type-writing is going rapidly on, one hundred numbers having been completed within a few days. The following questions I wish to submit to the Board for its approval:

First. If the record of a man has been mistaken for the service of another man by the same name, and no other service can be found for him, I think the Board will agree with me that the number should be left vacant in the Lineage Book.

Second. A lady whose record has been published in the Second Volume of the Lineage Book has been dropped from the rolls for the non-payment of dues. She has re-entered the Society and now her record, identically the same, comes in the 18th Volume. I maintain that we should not repeat in our Lineage Book the record of a member more than once. I ask the wish of the Board in regard to the two points.

(signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER, *Historian General.*

It was the consensus of opinion of the Board that the ancestry of a member should not be repeated in the Lineage Book.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

The Historian General made a supplementary report in which the Board was asked to decide two cases of eligibility to membership in the Society.

The President General recommended that the Historian General consult with the Assistant Historian General and the Genealogist, also the compiler of the Lineage Book in adjusting these complications.

Mrs. Geer moved that the member coming in on the Owen pedigree be accepted. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I sub-

mit the first part of the Sixth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, which is ready for the printer. The State and Chapter reports are to follow, with lists of identified graves of soldiers and other valuable lists of soldiers.

The State Regents have done excellent work in sending in reports of the work of Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Assistant Historian General.*

Report accepted.

At five o'clock, upon motion of Mrs. Weed, the Board adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 3, 1904.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The reports of committees were called.

Mrs. Smith presented the following:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General, for the period ending January 31, 1904, and find them correct, the balances agreeing with those admitted by her.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine to the same date and find them correct.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. C. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Magazine Committee met at 902 F. Street, on Tuesday morning, February first.

An exchange of opinion between the members shows that the usefulness of the Magazine is being more and more appreciated in the Society. The new department of Parliamentary Law (which the Board introduced a few months ago) seems to be popular and useful. Several Chapters have written that they have adopted the plan of reading aloud each month's lesson; then holding a drill and practically working it out. This is indeed good news. Such practice in parliamentary law rules is exactly what we need in our Continental Congress to insure order and speed and good working method.

The Committee wishes this month to bring especially to the notice of the chairmen of the various committees connected with our national work the fact that the pages of the Magazine are always at their disposal for announcement, etc. Our Editor is anxious—eager, indeed,—to help on the work of the national committees in this way. The Committee on Ways and Means, the Flag Committee, the Relics Committee, indeed all the committees should use the Magazine more freely. It is in fact the *right* of the Chapters (by whose wish we are here) to receive just as much information as possible concerning the work of the committees and sub-committees. It is, on the other hand, our right to thus reach out to the Chapters (the foundation of the Society) and to receive from them that encouragement and participation in our work which can only come from full enlightenment and acquaintance with details. Our work being largely in the hands of committees appointed by our President General to look after certain lines of effort, can better be brought before the Chapters through the pages of the Magazine than by any other way, thus reaching not only the Chapter members, but also the members-at-large. Therefore, the committee now recommends to the chairmen of the various committees to bear this in mind, and to send to the Editor of the Magazine not only such announcements as they may wish to make to the Chapters, but also such details of their work, from time to time, as will interest the members and enlighten them as to the progress of the committees and enlist their co-operation and support. The more fully we all realize that we are *one* the better will be our success. Only for the purpose of convenience, not for the sake of separation, are we formed into chapters; taken all together, we are one, with a common purpose, a common heritage in a glorious past. The National Board and the manifold committees working under our President General have one end only—to serve the interests of the National Society. The Magazine Committee realizing this, believes that the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be used as freely as possible to spread complete knowledge of the action of our Board and all our committees throughout the National Society.

The Committee also wishes to commend the very evident efforts being wisely made by the Business Manager to cut down the expenses. Above all, the Committee feels that the Librarian General and Editor should receive warm commendation for their laudable and painstaking attention to the book notes in the Magazine; these have proved of the greatest value to the Library in the matter of exchanges. Many substantial additions are coming to the Library in this way.

The chairman of this Committee has sent out in the past two months many letters to State and Chapter Regents urging their help in increasing the circulation of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman.*

(Signed)

Report accepted.

On the part of the Revolutionary Relics Committee Mrs. Bedle reported verbally that she was still endeavoring to collect Revolutionary relics.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The communication of the ex-Historian General, which was referred to the Publication Committee last month, was duly considered by said committee, and placed in the hands of the present Historian General, to adjust with the ex-Historian General,—the finishing and getting ready for the printer the 17th Volume of the Lineage Book. Also asked that the Chairman of the Printing Committee be requested to communicate with the Harrisburg Publishing Company regarding the contract for publishing the 17th and 18th volumes of the Lineage Book at the old rates, and to ascertain if both volumes can be printed by April 1st and report to the February Board while in session.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman*.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE (Special Report): Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Chairman of the Printing Committee has to report that she carried out the orders of the Publication Committee and succeeded in getting the representative of the Harrisburg Publishing Company here in time to arrange a satisfactory contract, which was presented and accepted by the Board on Tuesday, February 3rd.

The volumes are to be printed at the old rates of \$5.50 per volume, unless one volume over-runs the number of pages; then to be prorated; both the 17th and 18th volumes to be printed and completed by April 1st.

The present Chairman of the Printing Committee, having completed the task assigned her, respectfully tenders her resignation as Chairman of the Printing Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have ordered and authorized the payment of bills for the following:

2,000 membership certificates from Caldwell & Co. for the Registrar General; 1,000 Board meeting cards from McGill & Wallace for the Recording Secretary General; 5,000 transmittal blanks from Roberts for the Treasurer General.

During the month of January: 10,000 application blanks from Nichols for the Corresponding Secretary General; 500 postal cards from Mc-

Gill & Wallace for the Registrar General; 5,000 miniature application blanks; 5,000 circulars for same, from McGill & Wallace, for the Corresponding Secretary General; 500 postal cards from McGill & Wallace for the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER.

Feb. 2, 1904.

Report accepted.

At a quarter of eleven o'clock it was moved and carried to go into an informal session to hear the report of the chairman of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to attend to the request of a former member of the Society.

Mrs. Quarles in the Chair.

At 12 o'clock the Board re-convened and resumed the regular order of business.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Committee on Chapter By-Laws have had two copies of By-Laws referred to them from Chapters, which they have carefully revised to accord with the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the rulings of the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
EFFIE B. M. HOLCOMBE.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: In the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Hamlin, this report was read by Mrs. Tulloch, as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board: For the month of January, 1904, I have to report that there have been bills authorized to the amount of \$2,395.43:

January pay roll,	\$965 00
Publishing January Magazine,	238 54
Rent,	229 65
Stamped envelopes,	172 80
200 copies 5th D. A. R. Report,	141 60

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES B. HAMLIN, *Chairman*

Report accepted.

Miss Herbert moved to rescind the following motion made at the December Board meeting: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to collect the entire annual dues of \$2.00 from Chapters of members who

have paid their annual dues in advance through the Chapters and have become members at large before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the dues were paid."

Mrs. Burnham was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Herbert stated that she did not fully understand the situation at the time, and made this motion under a misapprehension.

After some discussion, by general consent Miss Herbert was allowed to have this motion rescinded.

Permission being given, Mrs. Mann read a statement from Miss Desha, representing the Martha Washington Chapter, addressed to the National Board of Management.

The State Regent of Connecticut submitted the following for the consideration of the Board:

To the National Board of Management and State Regents of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Greeting: At a meeting of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Litchfield, Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1903, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"Voted, that the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter petition the Connecticut Chapter Regents, at their annual meeting, to take such action as may be needful to bring before the next Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the desirability of influencing the United States Government to publish the pension records of Revolutionary soldiers, as has been done in the case of the soldiers of the Civil War."

Consultation having been had with Miss Anna S. Mallet, Regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, District of Columbia, when in Litchfield, her cordial co-operation was secured, with the result that her Chapter fully endorsed the suggestion of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, and early in October, 1903, the Dolly Madison Chapter having ascertained the numbers of the Public Documents containing the Revolutionary pension rolls and the dates of publication, and also learning that these rolls are now out of print and rarely obtainable, even at a high price, that Chapter passed the following resolution:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully ask of the Senate of the United States that Public Documents Nos. 249, 250 and 251, the same being the report from the Secretary of War in obedience to resolutions of the Senate of the 5th and 30th of June, 1834 and of the 3rd of March, 1835, in relation to the pension establishment of the United States be reprinted, together with all additional data relating to Revolutionary pensions which has been obtained since their publication in 1835.

"*Also, Be it Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully ask for a reprint of the book entitled 'A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services; with their names, ages

and places of residence as returned by the Marshals of the several districts, under the act for taking the Sixth Census. Published by authority of an Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, Washington. Printed by Blair & Rives, 1841.'

"Also, Be it Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully ask that the copies of these four reprints may be furnished to the National Society for the furtherance of its patriotic work."

At a meeting of the Committee, called by the State Regent of Connecticut, January 14, 1904, to consider matters of interest to the National Society, these two resolutions were discussed and heartily commended. Reprints of the pension rolls and such additional facts pertaining to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War as may have been learned in later years will be of inestimable value in the patriotic work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and will enable the Registrars to secure official record of Revolutionary service that has often been very difficult to obtain but which is imperatively needed to substantiate eligibility to membership in the Society.

Considering the great value of the proposed work, it was voted by the Committee and the Regent of Connecticut, that the above resolutions, and the reasons therefor, be submitted to the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for approval, and if approved, be sent to every State Regent in the Society, requesting her endorsement, in order that the above resolutions may be presented to the Senate of the United States, as the unanimous desire of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was respectfully recommended that the President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, appoint a committee to present said resolutions to the United States Senate, requesting action in the matter.

Submitted by the Committee on Resolutions: Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut; Lydia W. Bolles Newcomb, Genealogical Editor, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven Connecticut. Endorsed by Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, Connecticut.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That this petition from Connecticut, asking for a reprint of certain pension rolls of Revolutionary soldiers be endorsed by the Board, and be type-written and sent from this office to every State Regent for endorsement." Seconded by Mrs. Bedle and Mrs. Mondell. Motion carried.

The following was presented on the part of the Registrar General, by Mrs. Crosman:

In June, 1900, the French consul in Chicago, who was an honorary member of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed a letter to the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution asking aid to find the records which might be of use in establishing the

claims of the officers and enlisted men who aided the American cause of Independence.

It was found by correspondence that the muster rolls could be found nowhere except among the French archives.

The President General of the Sons of the American Revolution addressed the French Government on this subject, and the results were handed to our Ambassador, Hon. Horace Porter, as promulgated in that valuable book, as referred to, in House Joint Resolution No. 45, 58th Congress, which provides for the publication of 4,000 copies, after the translation into English, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

This subject is now before the Committee on Printing in the House, and the Senate for its own use has already passed a resolution for 1,682 copies.

When this work is printed, the many descendants of the French sailors and soldiers will be enabled to trace their ancestors and the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution will gain many accessions in the United States.

The Sons of the American Revolution will be glad of any aid which the Daughters of the American Revolution may render in the publication of this book.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

AUGUSTA D. GEER, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That in the matter of descendants of French patriots who took part in our War of the American Revolution, as brought to our attention by the Registrar General, the Board express its appreciation, and that our President General appoint a committee to act with the Sons of the American Revolution in their efforts."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Kinney presented the following report:

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia, To the House of Representatives of the 58th Congress of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia: Gentlemen: On the 28th of February, 1903, the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, authorized its President General to appoint a committee of three to represent the said National Society in an act of co-operation with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Georgia, in memorializing the 58th Congress of the United States to pass an appropriation for cutting the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States of America as originally intended.

In accordance with these instructions, this general committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution has reviewed and investigated the matter of cutting the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States, as proposed by the members of the Society in the State of Georgia, and beg to state that the argument advanced by them toward this proposition is heartily endorsed by the said committee representing

the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. We recognize that this Seal has two faces,—an obverse and a reverse,—the former of which has been accepted as the complete instrument, whereas the two are required to complete it. We therefore respectfully request that in pursuance of several former resolutions and bills of appropriation passed by the United States Congress, a specific appropriation be now made to cut the reverse itself, and that it be placed in the custody of the Department of State for such purpose as may be appropriate.

It is the belief of this committee that the due use of this reverse was not only intended by Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Elias Boudinot, Charles Thompson (first Secretary of the Congress) and other promoters of the original movement in favor of the Great Seal for the United States, but that it is an essential part of the original instrument as begun in 1776 and finished in 1783. It has never been cut. It has an obvious use, to wit: It is the natural privy seal of the nation, and should be used by the Vice President of the United States when "with and by advice and consent of the Senate" he counterseals a commission issued by the President and already sealed by the obverse face.

In 1882, under Secretary Folger, the United States Government struck off the celebrated Great Seal Medal, thus recognizing for the first time, both faces of the Great Seal.

The object of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to urge the United States Government to provide the Department of State with the means to impress both faces of this ancient and honorable and most significant implement upon such official documents as require the advice or consent of the Senate of the United States, and this to the end and in behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, we respectively urge the proper financial legislation by the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA T. KINNEY, *Connecticut*,

MARY WOOD SWIFT, *California*,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, *New Jersey*,

Committee in behalf of National Society D. A. R.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board endorse the letter read by Mrs. Kinney on behalf of the Great Seal Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

A letter from Mrs. L. H. Terry, of Southport, Connecticut, making certain suggestions in regard to fuller records in the Lineage Book, was read to the Board.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the letters from the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, of Southport, Connecticut, be referred to the Historian General, who will report back to the Board with recommendations."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Tulloch read a letter from a new Chapter forming in Colorado,

consisting of 82 members, who requested that they might be allowed the Chapter name of Colorado, preferring their State name, because being in the far West, they have no historical places to commemorate in the Chapter name.

Mrs. Brooks made an interesting statement to the Board in regard to the establishment and growth of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado.

Mrs. Tulloch stated that there is a precedent for granting the name requested by the Chapter in Colorado, there being a Chapter in California named after that State.

The Chair invited discussion on the subject.

Mrs. Lockwood recommended the granting of the name of *Colorado* to this Chapter, and stated that the rule in regard to not naming Chapters after living persons is mandatory, while the other rule in regard to not using the name of the State, is simply a recommendation.

The President General said: "As far as the Chair is acquainted with the situation and with the By-laws, she thinks these ladies have a right to choose their own name, provided that they do not choose the name of living persons, or duplicate Chapter names, or take a name of a later period than 1820."

The President General said: "I have here from Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, the paper in regard to the printing of the pension rolls of Revolutionary soldiers, endorsed by the State Regent of Connecticut and of the District, and signed by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut, as the Committee."

Mrs. Kinney moved: "That the Board of Management request the President General to serve as Chairman of this important committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Brooks. Motion carried.

The President General accepted the chairmanship of the committee and added the names of Mrs. Dolliver, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. A. G. Foster and Mrs. Burnham.

It was moved and carried that the Board having approved of this circular, order the same type-written and issued to all State Regents.

The President General announced the Legislative Committee: Mrs. Quarles, Chairman; Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Dolliver and Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. Weed, on the part of Mrs. Scott, Vice-President General of Illinois, read the following petition:

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, *January 26, 1904.*

MY DEAR MRS. WEED:

The enclosed documents ought to be in Mrs. Colton's hands, but fearing she might be ill, or out of town, I am going to ask you if she is in Washington, to use your own judgment about requesting her to present this matter to the Board, or doing it yourself. I do hope that either you, or she, or both, will urge the desired action, namely, the signature of the President General in behalf of the Board to the three petitions enclosed, and then return to Mrs. White, at San Francisco.

with a short note from the Secretary, expressive of the Board's sympathy with the work of the protection of the Calaveras big trees of California, and its endorsement of the bill for the purchase of these trees by the Government. The bill referred to has passed the Senate, but has never yet been brought up in the House, and it is desired that urgent influence be brought to bear upon Representatives to have it considered and passed in the House this winter. No argument or plea is needed to impress the importance of the preservation of the big trees of California. It should be a matter of national pride, that not one of these remarkable trees, which can never be reproduced,—should be cut down. A section brought to the World's Fair was in the Field Museum for a long time. By actual count of the rings of growth, it was eight hundred years old when Columbus discovered America. Many of them are two and three thousand; some of them six thousand years old.

It is a crime that a single specimen of such antiquity,—the oldest living things on the earth,—should be sacrificed to the greed of its only enemy,—man.

Men and women are already organized in twenty-two States and Territories to work for the passage of the bill, while such bodies as the "Society for the Preservation of Historic and Scenic Places," "The Woman's Auxiliary," and "The American Park and Outdoor Association," educational and scientific institutions, etc., are also engaged in the same endeavor.

It is said that the only opposition comes from the owner of the grove,—a man reputed to be worth six millions, who goes to Washington each year and fights the bill. The grove cost him one hundred thousand dollars, so they say, while the bill calls for a commission to set the price, or a sale outright, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Many Chapters of the Daughters and Women's Clubs have signed these petitions. I do hope you will think proper to present this matter,—you or Mrs. Colton, or both,—to the Board for endorsement.

Mrs. Millpaugh, a very brilliant Chicago Chapter Daughter of the American Revolution and ex-treasurer of that Chapter, is President of the Woman's Auxiliary and of the American Park and Outdoor Association, has organized a very influential Illinois council,—Dr. Draper, General Beach, Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Deere and other members, and as one of this council, has asked me to present this to the Board. I cannot go to Washington this winter and have taken the liberty to ask you and Mrs. Colton, if she is in the city, to take charge of this matter. I have been detained here all winter and must get South the first day possible.

I hope you have kept well and that the dear little baby thrives.

Very Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JULIA G. SCOTT.

The following is one of the petitions presented in the interests of the preservation of the Big Trees of California:

Calaveras Big Tree Committee of the Outdoor League of California, San Francisco:

Petition to the Committee on Public Lands to aid in preserving Calaveras Trees:

The Calaveras Groves of Big Trees are the property of private individuals and are in danger of destruction.

Believing that these extraordinary trees should be purchased by the Committee and converted into a park for the use and pleasure of the citizens of the world, and

WHEREAS, The two bills heretofore presented for the purchase of the Big Trees have failed to secure a hearing in the House of Representatives,

THEREFORE, The Calaveras Big Tree Committee of California, and the people of the United States petition you to do all in your power to advance the interests of the Calaveras Big Tree bill now pending in Congress.

(Signed)

MRS. LOVELL WHITE,
President Outdoor League.

It was moved and carried that this be referred to the Legislative Committee.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the President General be requested to sign the petition, on behalf of the Board, and that the Corresponding Secretary General write Mrs. Scott the action taken in this matter."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery and Mrs. Quarles. Motion carried.

Mrs. Holcombe moved: "That the election of stenographer and of Reader for the Thirteenth Continental Congress be the order of business at half past three o'clock." Motion carried.

Mrs. Geer moved: "That Miss Ashton be made a permanent clerk."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Frazer. Motion carried.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *February 3, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock, by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

The Report of the Committee on Credentials and Badges was submitted to the Board, and approved.

Committees for the Continental Congress, 1904, were then appointed, viz: Program Committee, House Committee, Press Committee, Committee on Hotels and Railroads, Committee on Music and Decoration, Reception Committee, Invitation Committee and Committee on Page.

The matter of the acceptance of the minutes was taken up for consideration, and after a few corrections the minutes stood approved.

The Chair called the attention of the Board to the fact that the hour had arrived,—half past three o'clock,—for the special order of the afternoon,—the election of stenographer and official reader for the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

The name of Miss Wilcox was proposed for the position of stenographer.

The Recording Secretary General read several letters from the Government officials by whom Miss Wilcox had been employed, testifying to Miss Wilcox's ability.

Mrs. Main moved: "That Miss Wilcox be employed as stenographer of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, at the amount stated in her application." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The President General stated that the Board would now proceed with the election of the official reader for the Congress.

Mrs. Main nominated Miss Janet Richards for this position. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Tulloch and others. Mrs. Holcombe read the following from Mrs. Scott, Vice-President General of Illinois: "It affords me great pleasure to nominate Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross, of Chicago, for Reader in the Congress of 1904, believing her ability to serve in a way which will be satisfactory to the Assembly. Mrs. Gross has had experience in continuous reading aloud and her enunciation will be much appreciated. Her acquaintance with parliamentary rules and usages has been proven to be sound." Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe.

The Chair asked if the Board was ready to take the vote. This being answered in the affirmative, Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Kinney were appointed tellers.

The result of the vote was announced by the tellers:

Miss Richards received nine votes; Mrs. Gross, seven. The Chair announced that Miss Richards would be the official reader of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and requested the Recording Secretary General to notify Miss Richards of her election to this position by the Board.

Through the Recording Secretary General and by other members of the Board some names were presented for pages at the Continental Congress. It was decided to refer these to the Chairman of the Committee on Pages.

Mrs. Mann read the following opinion of Hon. Charles J. Faulkner in regard to the placing of dues paid in advance by Chapter members who afterwards become members-at-large:

A special committee appointed by the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution to report upon certain questions of division of payment of annual dues; have submitted to me the following questions for my opinion:

1. If a member of a local Chapter, under the constitution pays her

dues in advance prior to the end of the fiscal year, 22nd of March, to the Treasurer of the Chapter, and subsequently resigns and becomes a member-at-large, can the National Treasurer General demand of the Chapter to whom these dues were paid that the full amount of \$2.00 be paid into the National Treasury?

2. If a member of a local Chapter, under the constitution pays her dues in advance prior to the end of the fiscal year, 22nd of March, to the Treasurer of the Chapter, and subsequently resigns, which would then make her a member-at-large of the Society, but who, during the year for which said dues were paid, should join another chapter, can the chapter that she joined demand of the chapter to whom her dues were paid for that year, the dues reserved by that Chapter or any part of them?

The two questions submitted for my opinion are, in my judgment, clearly determined by the constitution, as found in sections one and three of article eight.

Section 1 provides that

"The annual dues shall be \$2.00, payable in advance on or before the 22nd day of March in each year."

It will be noticed that this section of the constitution contemplates payment of the annual dues to the National Society and not to a Chapter in the organization.

Section 3, however, determines the final application of these annual dues that are required to be paid in advance by section 1.

It provides—

"That the local Chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use."

It will be observed that this provision of the constitution confers upon a Chapter the right to receive one-half of the fees paid to it, whether those fees were for annual dues or for life-membership. The right of a chapter to retain \$1.00 of the annual dues paid to its Treasurer, and \$12.50 for life-membership that may be paid to its Treasurer, stands upon the same footing, and the construction of the right of a Chapter to the one must be the same construction of the right of the Chapter as to the other. It cannot be contended if a member pays to a Chapter \$25.00 for life-membership; a half of which fee the third section gives that Chapter the right to retain in its treasury, that the subsequent resignation of that member from the Chapter would entitle the National Society to demand the return of the one-half paid by the member for life-membership under the provisions of sections 3 of article 8. The same construction must be placed upon this clause of the constitution where, after paying in advance the \$2.00 to the Treasurer of a Chapter, a member deems it proper to resign her membership in that Chapter, the constitution has made the application at that time and given one-half of these dues to the support of the Chapter to whose Treasurer they were paid, and there is no other provision in the con-

stitution which contemplates a refund of these dues either to the National Society if a member simply resigns from the Chapter, or to the full or partial payment of any part of those dues to the Chapter that a member who resigned may subsequently join.

It is clear that this was the intention of the framers of the constitution, for in reading these two sections together, the first providing that the dues should be paid in advance, and the third that half of these dues should be retained for the use of the Chapter to whose Treasurer they were paid, contemplated, that whatever might become of the membership of the party paying during the year succeeding their payment, whether she become a member-at-large or subsequently during that year joined another Chapter, the \$1.00 was to be applied for the use of the Chapter to which it was paid.

If this was not true in that case the payment of \$25.00 for a life-membership to the Treasurer of a Chapter and the application of one-half of that sum to the use of the Chapter to whose Treasurer it was paid, could be required to be refunded by the National Society at any period of time during the life of the member who paid it if she subsequently determined to withdraw from the Chapter. This certainly could not have been the intention of the framers of these two sections.

For the reasons above stated, I answer—

1. That when a member resigns, after the payment of her dues, from a Chapter, and becomes a member-at-large of the National Society, no demand can be made on the Treasurer of the Chapter, by the National Society, for the \$1.00 retained under authority of the third section of chapter 8 of the constitution.

2. If a member resigns, after the payment of dues in advance to the Treasurer of her Chapter during any period of the year for which said dues were paid, and subsequently during that year joins another Chapter, the Chapter with which such member unites has no right to claim any portion of the dues for said year from the Chapter to which they were paid, under section 3 of article 8.

CHAS. J. FAULKNER,
Solicitor for D. A. R.

The President General expressed the desire that this would prove entirely satisfactory to the Board and Committee.

At half past four o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday morning at ten o'clock, when there would be a short session to receive the report of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1904

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from Massachusetts, stating that Mrs. Harriet Simpson had been endorsed by her State for re-election as Vice-President General, of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Crosman announced that New Jersey desired to renominate its present Vice-President General, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.

The President General named the Committee to report on French Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, as follows: Mrs. Crosman, Chairman; Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Burnham.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Morgan of Georgia, about Daughters of the American Revolution matters; an acknowledgment from Mrs. Manning of the congratulations of the Board on her appointment as President of Board of Lady Managers of Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Mrs. Kane of the vote of thanks passed by the Board for work of engrossing done in the office; and the following communication from Mrs. Kempster, Chairman of the Flag Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

To all Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is now eight years since the Daughters of the American Revolution took the first steps toward procuring a law providing that our national flag should be treated with dignity and respect. For seven years Congress has had before it the bill presented by the National Society, forbidding the use of the flag for advertisement, forbidding inscriptions and designs being placed upon it or attached to it, and punishing those who should treat it with indignity, or wantonly destroy it.

We have had the usual tasks, efforts and difficulties of pioneers in any cause; but we have seen in this comparatively short period a wonderful change in public opinion. A change in good measure the result of the Daughters' faithful devotion to the flag, held sacred and uncontaminated.

The first appeal to Congress in 1897, to rescue the flag from the grip of trade, the contention and wrangling of politics, and the indignities of the evil-minded and vicious, has been repeated with equal vigor at every Congress; and while our appeals have not been successful, at least we have received assurances of approval and good-will from many members of Congress, and from others in authority.

The bill in its perfected form has been pronounced by eminent jurists and legislators, clear, complete and unobjectionable. It has been introduced in behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in the Senate by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles, S. 1426, and in the House by Hon. J. H. Davidson, H. R. 4699.

After all these years of labor and waiting there seems at this time special reason for encouragement and also for unusual exertion. A recently organized patriotic association "The American Flag Protective Society," has formally approved our bill and offered to use its in-

fluence and effort to secure its passage. Senators and Representatives who have heretofore favored independent bills, have refrained from offering them and have been promised their hearty support to the bill presented by the Daughters.

With this assistance proffered us by these disinterested and able patriotic legislators and statesmen, we ask the Daughters to put forth every energy and do their full share of work for their bill to prevent desecration of the flag. Let us not now, when aid approaches, stand back at rest and leave others to make the effort. Let it be shown that the patriotic members of our Society really have the subject deeply at heart.

The pressure and demand of legislation by Congress is so insistent and so constant, that no action is ever secured unless personal attention prevents its being overwhelmed by the rush and crush of great public issues and of private interests. Let us realize then that we may individually help. Each Daughter, by communicating with the Senators and Representatives in Congress from her own State and by urging others to do the same, would quickly assure Congress that the protection of our flag was not a matter that had lost public interest.

Ask prominent and influential men and women to write to members of the committee having the flag bills before them, urging the passage of our bill.

The Chairman of the Flag Committee would be very glad to assist any one by any further information she may possess, and would be pleased to learn from any source items of interest upon this subject.

(Signed)

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,

Chairman Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.

426 Jackson Street,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This circular was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Quarles announced to the Board that the bill for the preservation of the Flag from desecration, etc., had been unanimously reported to the Senate from the military committee. This was received with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Weed, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee read the report of the meeting held the day previous by this committee, which was approved by the Board.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Lockwood read a letter from Mr. Roger, Director of Congresses, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and received instructions from the Board in replying to the same.

An invitation was read from the Missouri Daughters to the President General and Board of Management for Flag Day at the Exposition.

Mrs. Burnham moved: "That the courteous invitation of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution to the President General

and the Board of Management to become their guests on the 14th of June,—Flag Day,—at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, be accepted with pleasure."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read letters from Caldwell & Co. in regard to the Insignia, which upon motion, was referred to the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. Crosman presented to the Board a letter from Mrs. Gibson, of New York, upon the advisability of a floral emblem for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, suggesting that the pine be adopted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that this letter be placed on file in the office, by the Recording Secretary General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed took the Chair.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS:

December 1st to January 31st, 1904.	
Subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$52 70
Sale of extra copies,	15 64
Advertisements,	166 00
Cuts paid for by individuals,	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$713 24

OFFICE EXPENSES:

December, 1903—January, 1904:	
To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per voucher, ..	\$1 83
To postage (2 months),	5 00
To postage due 2 cents; registered fee (Harrisburg) 8 cents,	10
To freight and cartage, December and January numbers	
from Harrisburg,	1 96
To expressage on mailing lists, December and January,	60
	<hr/>
	\$9 49

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, December number, including postage,	\$284 01
Printer's bill, January number, including postage,	238 54
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 68
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00

Quarterly payment, genealogical department,	25 00
Postage, Editor,	5 00
Copyright fees, 1904,	6 00
Half-tone cuts (partly paid for by individuals),	8 79
Caldwell & Co., Stationery, Editorian & Business Managers departments,	5 84
McGill and Wallace Printing 2,000 Subscription Blanks,	\$4 75
Remailing December numbers,	12 75
	17 50
Woodward & Lothrop, one hassock,	50
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and at- tached,	9 49
	<hr/> \$917 35

The Business Manager inquired what action the Board wished to take in the matter of the genealogical department of the Magazine, for which Congress had omitted making an appropriation in 1903.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the Board authorize the regular quarterly allowance to be continued to the Editor of the genealogical department of the Magazine." Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Miss Lockwood stated that an offer had been made for exchanging advertising space with the Magazine, and gave the details of this proposal. After a short discussion, Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the proposition in regard to the exchange of advertising space in the Magazine be laid on the table." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Some matters in regard to the Daughters of the American Revolution Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were spoken of,—principally, the proposed model of Continental Hall.

There was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of sending this model to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. Hepburn-Smith offered \$100 toward the making of a model of Continental Hall for the Daughters of the American Revolution Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in the event of the model not being sent, the amount to go to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Weed submitted a proposed letter for the consideration of the Board.

It was moved and carried that this letter be referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Mrs. Mann presented, on the part of the Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, of the District, a request to see the papers submitted by Miss Desha to the Board, bearing on the placing of the dues paid in advance by the Martha Washington Chapter.

The Chair replied that if Miss Desha was willing that copies of these

papers be sent the Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, and the Board offered no objection, the request would be granted.

It was so ordered.

At half past one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Read at Board meeting of March 1st, 1904.

If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

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Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.,
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Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh
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